

Murray condemns political strikes and Scargill action

By Paul Routledge and Barrie Clement

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trade Union Congress, yesterday signalled a thaw in relations between the unions and the Government...

Prince plays Klondike Charles



The Prince of Wales, dressed up like his great-great-grandfather, Edward VII, on a visit to Canada in 1860, climbing gingerly from a horse-drawn wagon at Edmonton when the town turned out in Gold Rush fashion...

Steel cut by EEC less than expected

From Edward Townsend and Ian Murray

A further reduction of 500,000 tonnes in Britain's finished steel making capacity was ordered yesterday by the European Commission...

The British Steel Corporation subsidiary of Redpath De Groot Caledonian and the UK arm of UTE of France have won a £45m contract to build the steel jacket for the drilling platform for the Alwyn North Field oil and gas discovery in the North Sea.

In particular affects strip mills, to be able to provide up to £1.390m in state aid to the industry.

The BSC, which is expecting to break even by the end of 1984-85, and the private sector have shut almost 4.4 million tonnes of capacity in recent years and shed 50,000 jobs, the highest figures in the Community.

This further cut means that Britain along with France is being required to take the largest reduction in capacity of all the member states.

Italy, however, has been singled out by the Commission to make by far the largest cuts this time, because the Italian industry has made very little effort to cut back its capacity since 1980.

The extra cuts have been divided up as follows: Italy 3,460,000 tonnes; Belgium 1,400,000 tonnes; West Germany 1,200,000 tonnes; Holland 700,000 tonnes; Luxembourg 410,000 tonnes.

ROME: Traffic in Genoa was blocked yesterday when about 4,000 workers from the state-owned Italcristal steelworks marched through the city centre in protest against production cuts ordered by the EEC (John Earle writes).

Peace deal agreed at Financial Times

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The management at the Financial Times were confident last night that the newspaper will reappear next Tuesday following an agreement with the National Graphical Association (NGA) to put the dispute to mediation...

Lords rule deserted husband can go home

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A deserted husband who was ousted from the matrimonial home by a controversial court ruling because his wife would not otherwise live there with the children can now return, after a House of Lords judgment yesterday.

Jobless total rises - but more slowly

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

More than 128,400 young people left school last month for the dole queues, pushing the official count of those out of work up to 3,112,354 from 3,049,351 in May.

£28m for Rock

Mrs Thatcher is understood to have told Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's Chief Minister that Britain will provide £28m to help economic development on the Rock.

Grammars lead

Pupils in grammar and secondary modern schools get 30 to 40 per cent more O level passes than children at comprehensives, a study indicates.

Bank name goes

Williams and Glyn's bank name will disappear from England and Wales in two years under a merger proposed by its parent Royal Bank of Scotland Group.

Njonjo resigns

Dr Charles Njonjo resigned his seat as a Kenyan MP a day after resigning as Minister of Constitutional Affairs by President Moi.

Wimbledon final

The women's singles final at Wimbledon will be between the defending champion, Martina Navratilova, and Andrea Jaeger, aged 18, after the most one-sided semi-finals since 1958.

Police report criticizes Ripper hunt blunders

By Richard Dowdes

The police search for the Yorkshire Ripper missed every clue which pointed to Peter Sutcliffe, according to the internal report into the handling of the investigation published yesterday.

Lonrho loses Harrods demerger vote

By Phillip Robinson

Fresh moves to separate Harrods from the House of Fraser stores group were defeated yesterday. The issue was raised by Fraser's largest shareholder, Lonrho, whose chief executive, Mr Roland 'Tiny' Rowland, pledged last night to continue battling for separation of the department store in Knightsbridge, London.

Lonrho loses Harrods demerger vote

Monopolies Commission to be against the public interest. Since then Lonrho has argued that its stake of almost 30 per cent in Fraser's worth almost £100m means that it should have a greater say in how the company is run.

New murder inquiry as dead girl is found

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A second murder inquiry in the Derbyshire Peak District began yesterday after the discovery of the body of a girl, aged 16, 10 miles from the spot where Miss Susan Richards, aged 21, was found strangled on Monday.

Backbenchers pick du Cann to lead again

By Our Political Editor

Mr Edward du Cann was re-elected chairman of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers for the eleventh successive year yesterday, defeating a challenge from Mr Cranley Onslow.

Advertisement for GATÃO VINHO VERDE wine, featuring a bottle image and text: 'JULY Wine of the month GATÃO VINHO VERDE... EXCELLENT VALUE AT 2.55 PER BOTTLE'.

Table with 2 columns: News, Events. Includes items like 'On hospices', 'Norfolk prosecutions', 'Death penalty'.

MPs say morale will collapse if Meacher wins deputy leadership

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Labour MPs said yesterday that if Mr Michael Meacher, the hard-left contender for the Party's deputy leadership, was elected there would be a complete breakdown of morale and discipline within the parliamentary party.

Mr Radice has already said that the party has two years, and a 50-50 chance, to prove that it can remain a significant political force. If it failed, he said yesterday: "We will be cast into the dustbin of history and we will richly deserve our fate".

Some of Mr Radice's colleagues, even those on the soft left, believe that he is being optimistic, arguing that if the party has not taken off by the time of the European Parliament elections next June, it will have no chance at the next general election.

Acas attacks public sector pay policy

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Strong criticism of the Government's public sector pay policy was made yesterday by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), an organization that usually avoids political controversy.

Tough, centrally imposed cash limits were partly to blame for public sector strikes which formed a high proportion of working days lost nationally, according to the Acas annual report for 1982.

Redundant steelmen sue unions

From The Jones Cardiff

A High Court writ has been issued against three trade unions in an action that could lead to claims totalling more than £1m.

BMA conference Health service 'no longer best'

From Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent, Dundee

The British Medical Association reacted yesterday to the changing fortunes of the National Health Service by saying that it is no longer the envy of the world.

Dr Rupen Brahma, a consultant psychiatrist from Waltham Forest, north-east London, said that racism, like sex, was practised but not talked about.

Dr Arnold Elliott, chairman of the BMA's committee, said there was something wrong when the Secretary of State could tell the House of Commons that the health service was going to get more real money while GPs knew that services were deteriorating.

GP's may tell, medical chief says

By John Witherow

Family doctors should in special cases be allowed to disclose confidences of young patients, Sir John Walton, the president of the General Medical Council said yesterday.

He believed that they would face no disciplinary action if they could produce strong arguments to justify breaches of confidence of under-age patients.


More likely to be spent on NHS

By David Walker

Barring "catastrophic recession", the Government is planning a decade of "real growth" in spending on the National Health Service, Mr Kenneth Clarke, minister for health, announced yesterday.

A circular has been issued to regional health authorities telling them to plan on spending an extra half a per cent a year over and above money for pay and price rises.


Critics of the Government have argued that growth of half a per cent is insufficient to pay for the expensive care needed for the growing number of the elderly.



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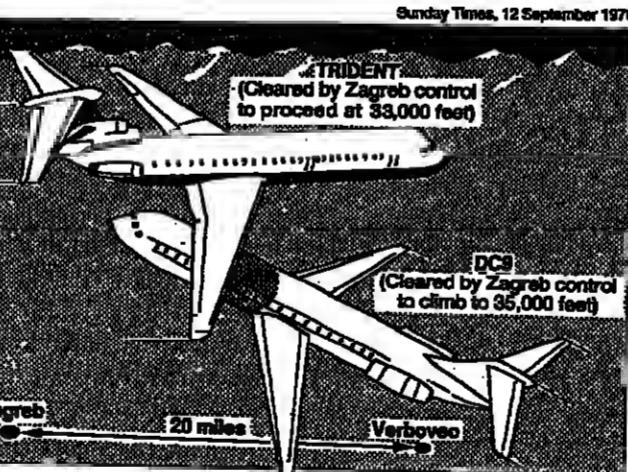
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BA crew is blamed for crash

By Richard Evans

A British Airways Trident crew was partly blamed yesterday for the world's worst mid-air crash, seven years after it happened.



The principal inspector of the Department of Trade's accident investigation branch and the British representative on the Yugoslav inquiry, said that the crash was caused by the failure of ground control to ensure the required distance between the two aircraft.

Congreve VC bought by museum

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

The Victoria Cross group of medals awarded to Major William La T. Congreve during the First World War was bought by the Royal Green Jackets Museum at Winchester yesterday for £26,000.

Cabinet split over missile order

Further evidence of a serious division of opinion within the Cabinet over an anti-radar missile for the RAF's new Tornado aircraft emerged yesterday with a failure to reach a decision (our Defence Correspondent writes).

The argument is whether the order, worth £250m to £380m, should be placed for the American HARM missile, which is already in production, or the British Aerospace/Marcoult ALARM missile, which is still in the drawing board.

Those who favour HARM, on which Lucas Aerospace are cooperating with Texas Instruments, argue that it will be at least £100m cheaper than its rival and less likely to face delays.



Flying start: A de Havilland Dash 7 short take off and landing aircraft demonstrating yesterday the feasibility of operating "the quiet airliner" from a runway in the Royal Docks in the London docklands.

Science report Cricket ball secrets tumble

By the Staff of Nature

Ever faithful to their nation's interests, and still in time for the cricket Test matches, scientists at Imperial College, London, have some information that may be to the advantage of England's bowlers. They have discovered the secret of making a cricket ball swing in flight: release the ball at a velocity of 30 metres per second, spinning backwards at a steady 12 revolutions per second, and with the seam at an angle of 20 degrees to the line of flight.

No doubt provoked by the fact that the only previous scientific data on the swing of a cricket ball came from an Australian research establishment, a team from the Department of Aeronautics at Imperial College has restored the balance in this research vital to the nation's victories on the field. At the same time, they have disposed of a popular myth on the subject.

From tests on 23 balls of varying quality, the conclusion was that maximum swing depends on ball velocity, spin and seam angle in a complex way. Best results are obtained with a velocity of 30 metres per second (about 70 miles an hour), a spin of 11.4 revolutions per second and the seam at an angle of 20 degrees to flight.

But at lower speeds all the factors change; for example, for velocity of 20 metres per second, the ball swings best if the spin is increased to 14 revs per second and the seam angle reduced to about 10 degrees. Unfortunately, British swing bowlers are not thought to be capable of making the necessary calculations during their run up.

Another factor investigated was air humidity, since it is widely believed that humid or damp days are conducive to swing bowling. This has been put down to swelling of the seam, making it more effective at setting up turbulent flow on one side of the ball.

However, measurements of the thickness of seams showed that no aerodynamically significant swelling occurs even after soaking the ball in water, and the degree of humidity had no effect on swing.

Not wishing to undermine the confidence of team captains faced with the choice of batting first or putting the other side in on a humid day, the Imperial College team suggests that humidity may make the ball's surface slightly sticky and therefore easier to grip. The bowler, perhaps without knowing it, therefore imparts a greater spin to the ball.

Rhine command assumed by tank expert

One of the most widely respected figures in the British Army, General Sir Nigel Bagnall, today takes over as Commander-in-Chief, British Army of the Rhine, and Commander of Nato's Northern Army Group (our Defence Correspondent writes).

He succeeds General Sir Michael Gow who will carry out internal studies for the Ministry of Defence.

Sir Nigel, aged 56, has a reputation for expressing his views forthrightly to his superiors and for his ability to secure agreement on difficult issues.

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Police chief criticizes errors, confusion and incompetence in murder hunt

Ripper report lists three 'lost links' to mass killer

An internal report by West Yorkshire police into their handling of the Yorkshire Ripper hunt criticizes mistakes, incompetence, administrative confusion, and lack of persistence and vision.

The report, published yesterday, is by Mr Colin Sampson, former deputy and now chief constable. It details in particular three important opportunities of tracing Peter Sutcliffe that were missed:

- An accurate Photofit by a victim who survived was not compared with similar ones, which would have directed the hunt to looking for a bearded man.
- A report by two detective constables who felt there was something "not quite right" about Sutcliffe after the fifth of nine interviews with him was discounted and not indexed for eight months.
- A report by a friend of Sutcliffe naming him as the possible killer was lost in the force incident room.



The missed link: Marilyn Moore (left) was attacked in December, 1977. The Photofit description (centre) of her attacker should have led to Peter Sutcliffe (right), but its significance was not appreciated.

respect of the interviews with Sutcliffe.

Only two detective constables concerned in the fifth of nine interviews, had carried out a thorough inquiry; theirs, indeed, was the most crucial interview. They followed up information to the point where they were not really satisfied. "Even then the matter was not picked up and pursued. The situation was influenced greatly by the letters and tape but it is difficult to understand any experienced detective, on reading the report, not directing that further attention be given to Sutcliffe."

Mr Sampson started the inquiry on the day Sutcliffe's trial ended in May, 1981, by which time 13 women had been killed and 7 been battered close to death.

Mr Ronald Darrington, the police authority chairman, said yesterday the publication of memoirs by Mr Ronald Gregory, the former chief constable, in *The Mail on Sunday* removed restraints which Mr Gregory himself had imposed on the report's publication for operational purposes.

Mr Darrington said: "The authority has decided it is now right to publish. He deplored Mr Gregory's decision to tell all for a reputed £50,000 fee."

Mr Sampson says that for more than a year and a half the notorious tape recordings and letters received from a hoaxer claiming to be the killer became the main theme of the hunt. Their acceptance as authentic "totally misled the investigation".

It is his widening and critical review, Mr Sampson says the turning point should have occurred in December, 1977, after an attack on Miss Marilyn Moore at Leeds. By then Sutcliffe had already killed seven times.

Miss Moore provided a Photofit of her bearded attacker and his car, Mr Sampson says: "If her Photofit had been compared with those by other survivors, the similarity is so striking that it is beyond belief they would not all have been kept and the information, particularly the physical description, regularly assessed."

The report goes on: "A number of things went wrong during the inquiry, mistakes were made, errors of judgment occurred... administrative standards and professional conduct did not always measure up to that expected, from which lessons for the future should be learned."

Mr Sampson also criticized some detectives' interviewing skills. Examination showed in certain cases a lack of depth.

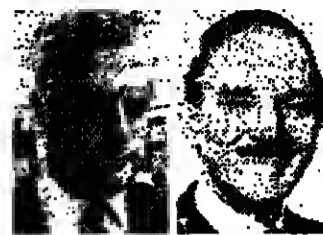
"It begs the question as to whether detectives always knew what was required of them. Were they briefed properly? There seems to have been a lack of persistence and follow-up in investigation to link incidents with the series. The criteria were too narrowly drawn. An open mind should have been kept and the information, particularly the physical description, regularly assessed."

A hurt hunter who opened old wounds

By Ronald Faux

If Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, had set out deliberately to anger all concerned in the hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper he could not have done so more comprehensively.

By publishing his memoirs in *The Mail on Sunday* he has been accused of adding little to the sum of knowledge about the case, at the cost of opening old wounds among the beleaguered, outraged former colleagues, deeply irritating members of the West Yorkshire Police Authority, and holding double standards that allowed him to earn a reputed £50,000.



Mr Ronald Gregory (left) and Mr Colin Sampson, his successor

Investigation, Mr Gregory emerged, advertising his memoirs.

What Mr Gregory thinks about the farore is not yet known. He has fended off inquiries with "no comment" and an assurance of a statement this weekend. There has been speculation as to why he should cooperate with such a dramatic use of his memoirs.

The feeling is that Mr Gregory, a tough, cool and greatly respected policeman with more than 40 years' service, has been deeply hurt by the aftermath of the Ripper case.

Poison find prompts fish warning

Reservoir fishermen in the South-west have been warned not to eat any rainbow trout they may catch as traces of poisonous pesticides have been found in fish at a Devon hatchery (Craig Seton writes).

The South West Water Authority said yesterday that Aldrin and Dieldrin, whose use is severely restricted, had been found at the North Molton hatchery in rainbow trout fry that are used to stock most of the eight trout reservoirs in Devon and Cornwall.

The authority's medical advisers do not expect that anyone who eats reservoir rainbow trout will suffer ill effects. They say the warning is just a precaution and water supplies are not affected.

Study marks down comprehensives

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A study published yesterday shows that pupils in grammar and secondary modern schools get 30 to 40 per cent more O level passes than children at comprehensive schools.

The findings met immediate criticism from Miss Jane Steadman, author of the authoritative National Children's Bureau analysis of examination results, which concluded recently that there was no difference between the examination results of selective and non-selective schools. She said that they had not taken into account what pupils were like when they went into the secondary schools and therefore it was not possible to say that the results reflected the type of school.

The new study, of 350,000 pupils in more than 2,000 schools, says that chances of getting good results varied dramatically between schools - often of the same type - and between areas of England and Wales.

The study, carried out by the National Council for Educational Standards, the right-wing pressure group, discovered that the average number of O level passes a pupil is three times greater in some local education authorities than in others. No authorities or schools were named on the ground that information was gathered in confidence.

The research analyses the 1981 examination results in 57 of the 104 local education authorities and claims to be the biggest school-based survey conducted in this country. The authors, Mr John Marks and Lady Cox, two former "Black Paperites", and Mr Maciej Pomian-Szrednicki, were able to get hold of the results because of the Education Act, 1480, which requires schools to make that information available.

It was found that pupils in the same social class group obtained twice as many O levels in some local authority areas compared with others. In areas where the social mix was near the national average, secondary modern and grammar schools achieved nearly a half more O level passes a pupil.

Secondary modern schools performed particularly well, despite having few pupils in the top ability ranges, the report says.

Standards in English Schools - an analysis of examination results of secondary schools in England for 1981, by John Marks, Caroline Cox, and Maciej Pomian-Szrednicki (NCEES, 3 Amellan House, Slough Lane, Kingsbury, London NW9; £3.95 plus 50p p&p).



Mr David Ruffe recovering in Odstock Hospital, Salisbury with his wife, Cynthia.

Press executive presumed dead

Mr John Golding, managing editor of the *Daily Mail*, who disappeared from his home in West Norwood, south-east London, on February 28, 1976, when he was aged 48, was officially presumed dead by a divorce judge in London yesterday.

He dissolved the marriage of Mrs Evelyn Golding, a clinical psychologist aged 55. The couple married in September, 1950, when Mrs Golding was aged 22 and her husband 23.

Board renews attack on A level grades system

A fierce attack on the system for grading A level examination papers is published today by one of Britain's largest examination boards. It says that it is difficult to make proper distinctions between candidates getting grades B, C, or D (our Education Correspondent writes).

The joint Matriculation Board, based in Manchester, says that it spent four years in the late 1960s and early 1970s trying to get the system changed.

The Schools Council had agreed that grades should be awarded according to marks gained rather than according to the proportions of candidates entered and proposed a new scheme. However, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, then Secretary of State for Education and Science, rejected the change on the ground "that she would not be justified in accepting the implementation of a scheme on the lines proposed".

Today's booklet says: "Thus, four years after the JMB first initiated discussions on ways to remove some of the undesirable features of the advanced level grading scale, some lack of agreement about what should be done carried greater weight than the general agreement, shared by the Secretary of State, that the scale was unsatisfactory."

"The scheme which under such concentrated discussion over a decade ago remains that which the GCE examining boards are still required to operate. It is likely that the weaknesses of the scheme which were exposed to public debate at that time have now been forgotten by many users of advanced level results."

The report says that the main weakness of the present scheme is the narrowness of the grade C band. That is caused by guidelines, laid down in 1960, which specify what percentage of candidates entered for the examination can be awarded which grade.

Problems of the GCE Advanced level grading system available from the Secretary, Joint Matriculation Board, Manchester M15 6EU; free with seal.

Severed arm victim praises workmates

Mr David Ruffe, aged 38, whose left arm was sliced off by a wood plane while he was at work in Farnham, Surrey, said yesterday, 24 hours after having his severed arm sewn on at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, that he was looking forward to drinking a beer with his left hand.

Mr Ruffe, of Baldery's Farm in Farnham, whose arm and forearm have been screwed together at a right angle, said: "I never thought I would ever have the use of my arm again."

He said he remained conscious after the accident.

Mr Roy Tapping, aged 33, a farmworker, is being treated for severe pain at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire, three days after his left arm was torn off and he carried it for 500 yards to get help. He is recovering and has been visited by his parents from his home in Blellow, Buckinghamshire.

Kidnap remand

Mr Anthony Woolf, aged 41, an electrical engineer of France Lynch, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, was remanded in custody by Staines magistrates yesterday accused of possessing at Heathrow airport ammunition with intent to kidnap.

£50,000 hold-up

Three men armed with shotguns and a pistol seized £50,000 from a security van outside Coppetts Wood hospital, Muswell Hill, north London, yesterday. The robbers, who wore balaclava helmets and jump suits, escaped in a van.

Roach fine

Davina Roach, aged 18, of Clapton, was ordered to do 60 hours' community service and fined £5 yesterday by Highbury magistrates, north London. She was convicted of threatening behaviour and obstructing the highway after a demonstration over the death of her cousin, Colin Roach.

Roads cleared of asbestos dust

More than 60 miles of roads in east Shropshire were cleared of dust and debris containing traces of asbestos yesterday after an all-night effort by more than 70 workers using road-sweeping equipment (a Staff Reporter writes).

The roads, covering an area of 15 square miles, had been exposed to the fall-out after the fire at the Army's central ordnance depot at Donnington, Telford, last week.

Wrekin District Council mounted the operation after traces of white and brown asbestos had been found in area exposed to smoke from the fire.

Asbestos figured prominently yesterday in criticisms of the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Ministry of Defence.

The Greater London Council said that it would urge the Government to make the CEBG strip out thousands of tons of asbestos used for lagging in redundant power stations before they are sold, rather than leave the job to private developers.

Erewash Borough Council, in Derbyshire, complained that the Ministry of Defence was using white asbestos sheets in a new air training cadet headquarters.

Outspoken lifeboat chief resigns

Captain Eric Kemp, secretary of the St Ives lifeboat for more than 10 years, has resigned after being accused at the Penlee lifeboat disaster inquiry of taking part in a "lawdy campaign of spite".

Captain Kemp, aged 47, strongly criticized the reorganization of the coastguard service and played a leading role in a campaign to have the coastguard station at Land's End restored as a rescue coordination centre.

He also commented publicly on the role of the coastguard station at Falmouth when it coordinated the ill fated Penlee lifeboat's attempt to rescue a stricken coaster.

His criticism was a central theme at the Penlee inquiry, Mr

embarrassed by his comments before and during the 29-day Penlee inquiry, which ended on April 27. But he denied it, saying: "I have never walked away from a fight in my life."

Captain Kemp said: "I have no regrets, but that accusation hurt and I have asked Mr George Beattie, for the coastguard service, accused him and others of acting like 'the witches of Macbeth', throwing dismembered pieces of the coastguard service into a cauldron of controversy."

Captain Kemp said: "I have no regrets, but that accusation hurt and I have asked Mr Beattie to substantiate it. I have got a lot of enemies who would take great pleasure in making an example of me, but nobody should think I have packed it up because of a bit of scrambled egg in the RNLI."

An RNLI official said yesterday: "Captain Kemp was appointed in November, 1972, and we value the splendid service he has given."

Consultant on baby charge suspended

By John Witherow

Mr Anthony Hamilton, a consultant gynaecologist, who has been charged with the attempted murder of an aborted baby, has been suspended from all hospital duties on full pay.

The suspension came after charges were authorised by Sir Thomas Hetherington, Public Prosecutions, in what is considered to be the first case of its kind.

The north west Thames Health Authority said it took the decision to suspend Mr Hamilton, who is senior consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist at Luton and Dunstable Hospital in Bedfordshire, "in accordance with normal health service practice when a serious matter arises concerning a member of staff".

Mr Hamilton, of Foxhills, Old Bedford Road, Luton, who is on a salary of £18,223 a year, will be replaced by another consultant during his suspension, which took effect from Wednesday. He is due to appear at Luton magistrates' court on September 14 on a charge that on September 23, last year, he attempted to murder an infant contrary to section 1 (1) of the Criminal Attempts Act, 1981.

The case was initiated by Life the anti-abortion group, which informed the local police. The papers were sent to the director in January. An official in the director's office said that he believed the case was unprecedented.

The charges arose from the birth of Timothy John, son of Jacqueline Cochrane, aged 23, the daughter of Dr Graham Cochrane, of Lodge Farm, Chalfont. The baby remained in a special care unit at the hospital and has since been adopted. Seven weeks after the incident Mr David Thelwell, the hospital's administrator said: "The baby has been discharged, he is very well and gaining weight steadily after his birth".

A DDP spokesman said that this was the first time a doctor has been charged with murder or attempted murder after an abortion since the introduction of the Abortion Act, 1967.

The act says that abortions must not be carried out where the baby could survive apart from the mother. An earlier act defines this as the 28th week of pregnancy. Prosecuting relating to abortions would normally be brought under this act.

Sheep disease out-breaks amaze and worry vets

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The British Veterinary Association expressed surprise and concern yesterday at the continuing spread of two parasitical diseases in sheep, one of which is thought to account for up to 15 human deaths a year.

The potentially fatal hydatid disease is believed to be confined to central Wales, Cumbria, the Western Isles, the Orkneys, and Shetland. It is spread by a tapeworm that infects the intestines of dogs and thence sheep feeding on contaminated pasture.

The disease can reinfect dogs scavenging sheep carcasses and be transmitted to humans. Its most virulent symptom consist of large cysts in internal organs, which may require surgery and can cause death.

Mr Jim Alcock, the association's honorary secretary, said yesterday that trials with a worming drug in two valleys in Wales had demonstrated that the disease could be controlled relatively easily at little cost. But there were difficulties over whether control programmes should be funded by the Ministry of Agriculture or the Department of Health and Social Security.

The association also said that it was "beyond belief" that 66 outbreaks of sheep scab had been confirmed this year, considering that the disease was eradicated in Britain in 1953 and freedom from the disease had been maintained for many years.

It urged farmers to be more vigilant in reporting outbreaks and in ensuring that all sheep were dipped.

Ministers decided yesterday to take legal powers to stop the spread of a pigeon disease which has not been found in Britain before.

A pigeon - adapted strain of paramyxovirus has been found on three premises near Redruth, Cornwall. There is no cure for the disease, which kills about half of the birds it infects.

Bishop's divorce fears

Traditional church wedding ceremonies could be destroyed as a result of government plans to alter divorce laws, the Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, said yesterday.

He told a diocesan synod in Solihull, West Midlands that vicars could not be expected to act as wedding registrars for the state if the government plans altered the public attitude towards marriage.

The Matrimonial Causes Bill, which proposes radical reforms to allow "quickie" divorces proceedings after one year of marriage, could mean that marriage was not regarded as a permanent union, Dr Montefiore said.

"It would involve universal civil marriage followed by a church marriage for those who wished it", he said.

The Bill was outlined in the Queen's Speech. At present, divorce petitions cannot be presented within three years of a wedding, unless courts rule that there has been exceptional hardship or depravity.

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Brittan sets out timetable for cable television

TECHNOLOGY

A Cable Bill dealing with the development of cable systems and services is expected to be introduced in the Commons before Christmas...

The Government would also make notes of guidance available to potential applicants. As a number of groups were already in an advanced stage of planning for new cable systems...

Over the same period the Government would also be granting licences of additional services on existing systems. Although it would not impose a final date by which those applications should be received...

Mr Jopling: I shall press for effective action to tackle the problems of surplus production and limit the growth of expenditure through restraint on support prices...



Brittan: Shadow authority

time. Short of the ultimate sanction the cable authority would be able to forbid the showing of certain programmes or, if it considered the operator's performance less than satisfactory, bring him within a closer measure of supervision...

The cable authority would be required to ensure that cable programmes used a "proper proportion" of British material, which would be the same obligation which the Broadcasting Act 1981 placed on the IBA.

Mr Jopling: I hope that on matters over the period ahead of us he will be as cooperative with us as he has been in the past. Between now and August 1 the Commission will be looking at a number of aspects of the CAP and examining the need for strict financial guidelines.

Mr Jopling: I shall press for effective action to tackle the problems of surplus production and limit the growth of expenditure through restraint on support prices...

Bill to modernise law on parochial charities

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Parochial Charities (Neighbourhood Trusts) Bill, a private member's Bill for the amalgamation of parochial charities for the poor into neighbourhood trusts, which fell with the dissolution of Parliament at the election, was again presented for second reading by Lady Faithfull (C) in the House of Lords.

She recalled that when the original Bill was discussed the Government, while not wholly in sympathy with it had agreed to a second reading and accepted a recommendation that a Lords select committee should be set up to look into the position of parochial charities for the poor in England and Wales.

There were 140,000 registered charities of which the parochial charities for the poor, their endowments brought in millions, yet at present, with a few notable exceptions, they were largely a wasted asset.

The Bill recommended the formation of neighbourhood trusts under which a number of trusts in a specified area could group together and join their resources to be allocated according to the wishes of the original donors.

In one charity a man who suffered grievously from a wart in his nose left money for others similarly afflicted. This money had rarely been used. In some days the NHS would take care of such a case; the money could more profitably be used for allied medical problems.

Lord Makenzie, for the Opposition, supporting the proposal for a second reading and for reference to a select committee, advanced the view that a charity should be considered as a whole. Parliament should reform the law and make it a matter for the twentieth century and not a matter for Queen Elizabeth I.

Lord Foot (L) said that experience over the past 30 years showed that changes in charities would not get anywhere if left on a purely voluntary basis. To ensure that did not happen with the present proposals there had to be a mandatory element if time was not to slip away.

The Bishop of Norwich (the Rt Rev Maurice Wood) said the original proposal of many charities had become inhibited by time, and changing social conditions. Therefore the Bill was liberalising rather than reorganising.

The Bishops were agreed in general terms that the Bill was a proper way of approaching the matter. With a large number of small charities there was bound to be waste and inefficiency and many were not used to the definition of poor and become rather different in the present modern society.

Merseyside riots 'not predicted'

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, denied a suggestion made to her during question time in the Commons that the "Think Tank" had predicted the Toxteth riots.

She said that the report from the Central Policy Review Staff, Mr Robert Wareing (Liverpool, West Derby, Lab) had asked her. Will she publish the report of the Central Policy Review Staff referring to the third report from the Select Committee on the Environment, which predicted the disorders in Merseyside, and to which the Government had no response at the time?

Mrs Thatcher: It is not the general practice to publish reports from the Central Policy Review Staff. I very rarely exceptions if it done. The vast majority of all governments, are not published.

That report did not predict the Toxteth riots. It did however take the view that if high unemployment persisted and that if the entire region became one of concentrated disadvantage, the existing support services and income distribution mechanism would be inadequate to prevent social unrest.

Labour MP: It is the same thing. Mr Jeffrey Ranker (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab) asked the Prime Minister: Does she believe that families of the unemployed and the unemployed should be able to purchase the same amount of food, fuel and clothing from their unemployment benefit one year compared with another? Yes or no?

Mrs Thatcher: That would depend very much on their choice of foods and the movement of food prices (and other prices). This year food prices increased by only one per cent which is a record never exceeded by the Labour Government.

Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Green), Will she not withdraw the answer she has just given about the choice of foods? Does she not think that it is an insulting way to treat them? Does she not think it is most deplorable that Parliament should have been forced to start with controversy on pay that may go to unemployed people?

Has she not recognized that her policies may be adding to the seven million people already forced to live on means tested supplementary benefits? Does she say to them their standard of living merely depends on the choice of their food?

Mrs Thatcher: How they use their national insurance and supplementary benefit is wholly a matter for their choice (Labour interruptions). It is an essential part of the national insurance system, which is in addition, if national insurance is not enough, that there is sufficient there for a reasonable standard of living and for housing. How people wish to use it is for them.

If they require extra for specific purposes, for example for heating allowance, extra is available. Mr Foot: Does she recall the controversy we had in the last Parliament about the cut in unemployment benefit? Before she cut unemployment benefit, will she arrange for a debate so that this House of Commons may make its own decision on the matter?

Mrs Thatcher: The arrangements for uprating national insurance benefits are announced once a year. They are always debated. In so far as insufficient supplementary benefit is available, many of the unemployed do avail themselves of these increases which are for that purpose.

Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C) said to the Prime Minister: There is growing public concern at the availability of video tapes of hard porn and extreme violence. What action does the Government intend to take to deal with the problem?

Mrs Thatcher: I recognize the great concern caused by this matter. That is why we referred to it in our party manifesto at the election. It is not enough to have a voluntary regulation. We must bring in a law to regulate this matter. The Home Secretary is now considering precisely what form the law should take.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet South, C) asked Mrs Thatcher to clarify the video tapes offence. Opposition request for a large number of new Labour peerages. There seems to be a certain idiosyncrasy (he said) in a party which is now conducting campaigns for abolition of the House of Lords and now campaigns for 26 failed candidates to be put in there.

Mrs Thatcher: I cannot reveal in any way the talks between the Leader of the Opposition and me, which are wholly confidential.

Pressure to curb cost of CAP

AGRICULTURE

The Government believes that the growth of EEC spending on the common agricultural policy should be less and lower than the growth in own resources. Mr Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during questions.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Worthing, Lab) asked if the minister intended to seek to secure a reduction in Community resources devoted to the common agricultural policy.

Mr Jopling: I shall press for effective action to tackle the problems of surplus production and limit the growth of expenditure through restraint on support prices...

Finance Bill next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be: Monday: Petroleum Royalties (Reliefs) Bill, second reading. Tuesday: Housing and Building Control Bill, second reading. Wednesday: Finance Bill, second reading. Thursday: Proceedings on Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill. Friday: Debate on the youth training scheme.

The main business in the House of Lords will be: Monday: Debate on the report of the Science and Technology Committee on engineering and research. Tuesday: Data Protection Bill, second reading. Wednesday: Debate on difficulties of school leavers. Thursday: Debate on White Paper on cable systems and services.

Parliament today: Commons (9.30): Debate on London.

21 years of arrests for 'Police 5'

The longest-running television programme in the Midlands, apart from Coronation Street, is Police 5 presented by Mr Shaw Taylor aged 58, will celebrate today at a party in London, where the programme began 21 years ago with the reluctant consent of the Metropolitan Police.

The programme still runs in London and Birmingham. What began with a series of six programmes, the first succeeding in tracing the mothers of two abandoned babies, is now recognized as an important adjunct to the work of the police.

This week's Metropolitan Police report acknowledged that in 64 armed robberies described by Mr Taylor, 40 arrests were made. He brood, 29 most information about 20 murders, and there were 10 arrests.

Farm tenancy Bill in the autumn

The Government hopes to introduce soon after the summer recess legislation promised in its election manifesto and the Queen's Speech to make more farming tenancies available in England and Wales.

Mr Jopling: I am happy to discuss these matters with interested parties. I have seen the Tenant Farmers' Association proposals. They broadly support the NFU/C agreement, although they would wish to go rather further.

Mr Jopling: I am happy to discuss these matters with interested parties. I have seen the Tenant Farmers' Association proposals. They broadly support the NFU/C agreement, although they would wish to go rather further.

More files may be kept secret

Whitehall believes that pressure for data protection could mean that fewer government files are declassified and released under the Public Records Act, it was disclosed yesterday in an official document (Peter Hennessy writes).

The annual report of the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Council of Public Records recognizes that it may be necessary to keep some papers closed beyond the 30-year norm.

When information has been given in confidence but members are concerned that even when names have been removed from documents, making the possibility of identification extremely remote, departments are still reluctant to open them at the normal time.

Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, Master of the Rolls and chairman of the advisory council, said: "We have been told that they are likely to be increasingly cautious about releasing such records because of the pressure for data protection."

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Keeper of Public Records and the twenty-fifth report of the Advisory Council on Public Records, 1982 (Stationery Office, 54.15).

Race complaint over wine report rejected

A reference by Amberon Waugh in his wine column in the Times in bad taste but it was not improper to publish it, the Press Council ruled today.

The Camden Committee for Community Relations in London complained that part of the column, written under the nom-de-plume Crispin de St Crispian, was grossly offensive to West Indians.

ROYAL INSURANCE plc Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Plc as Registrar. All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to the address below. P. ELLACOTT SECRETARY

Mr Taylor: "Key to detection is criminal intelligence". Gangs never used arms. Then the banks made it more difficult and up went security screens. Now they wait until the cash gets outside on the pavement and threaten the lives of the guards. No one wants to lose his life for the sake of cash.

certainty of being caught. The police come in for a few knocks, but quite a lot is happening the public knows nothing about. Because crime is a national problem Mr Shaw offered Channel 4 the idea, conceived by Mr Steven White, of a national programme called Blue Net. It was rejected. Now he says the BBC has picked up the suggestion.

He wrote: "People who have skipped on wine should be made to suffer for it. Their wine should be compared to a crackly old woman's bicycle in a Merseyside cul-de-sac, a bunch of dead chrysanthemums on the grave of a stillborn West Indian baby." Mr Chris Adamson, Camden community relations officer, told the Magazine that at best the comparison was in extremely bad taste and at worst it could be considered racist.

Njonjo await re into treat

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Njonjo quits as MP to await results of inquiry into treason allegations

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Charles Njonjo, who was suspended on Wednesday from his post as Kenya's Minister of Constitutional Affairs, yesterday resigned his seat as an MP. A judicial inquiry, under Mr Justice Miller, a judge of the Kenya High Court, is to investigate the allegations that have centred on Mr Njonjo since President Daniel arap Moi announced early in May that foreign powers were grooming an unnamed Kenyan to become President in his place.

President Moi's dramatic statement led to an unprecedented political furor here, with frequent calls for the "traitor" to be arrested and punished.

Although the President has named no one, Kenyans have widely assumed that he was referring to Mr Njonjo, who was Attorney-General of Kenya until 1980. He retired in that year from his civil service post and entered Parliament in a by-election for the Kikuyu constituency, near Nairobi.

Shortly before his suspension as minister, Mr Njonjo issued a statement declaring his loyalty to President Moi and insisting that he had never aspired to the offices of president or Vice-President.

General elections are to be held in Kenya in September, and the present Parliament will be dissolved soon. For this reason, the Kikuyu seat is likely to remain vacant until the elections.

There is no indication so far of the composition of the judicial inquiry, or its terms of reference. It could clear the air considerably, since ministers and others who have been criticizing Mr Njonjo, usually in general terms, will now be required to substantiate their allegations.

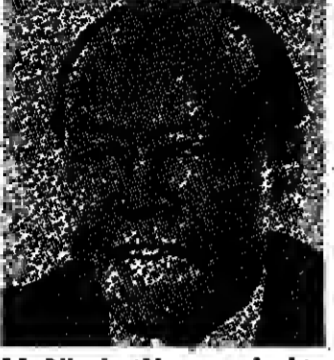
The inquiry is to make its findings known to President Moi, but it is not yet known whether it will complete its work before nomination day for the general election. If he is vindicated by the inquiry, Mr Njonjo will presumably be free to stand for Parliament again.

In a leading article yesterday, *The Kenya Times*, organ of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU), suggested that Mr Njonjo might have taken the opportunity to resign "with dignity" when the controversy first erupted.

"The traitor issue has caused the country considerable agony. It has split the members of Parliament into two groups, those who are said to have been bought by Njonjo with money, and those who are reported to have resisted the temptation to be bought."

Mr Njonjo was conspicuously close to President Moi from the time he succeeded the late President Kenyatta in 1978 until last year. But since then he has not been prominent at presidential functions.

Educated at Fort Hare University, South Africa, and Gray's Inn, London, he is married (to a British-born wife) and has three children.



Mr Njonjo: 'Never aspired to be president.'

Ousted mayor 'had women fans on payroll'

Harare (AFP) - The Zimbabwe Government has removed Mr Kombayi as Mayor of Gweru because of gross corruption and mismanagement, Parliament has been told.

Mr Enos Chikore, Minister of Local Government and Housing, on Wednesday read a catalogue of 29 instances of Mr Kombayi's maladministration.

They included reports that he billed the city council for large hotel and bar bills, purchased a construction company and awarded it contracts and evicted city tenants so his friends and supporters could move in. Mr Kombayi also put 32 women supporters on the city payroll who were paid a total of 70,000 Zimbabwe dollars (\$45,000) so they could organize rallies and other shows of support for him.

Released Unita hostages fly to South Africa

Johannesburg (Reuters) - A group of hostages held in Angola for three months by anti-Government guerrillas arrived in Johannesburg yesterday in an aircraft with Red Cross markings.

Earlier the Red Cross in Geneva had said that an aircraft was waiting at Johannesburg to fly the hostages to Kinshasa, the Zairean capital, where they would be handed over to Czechoslovak representatives.

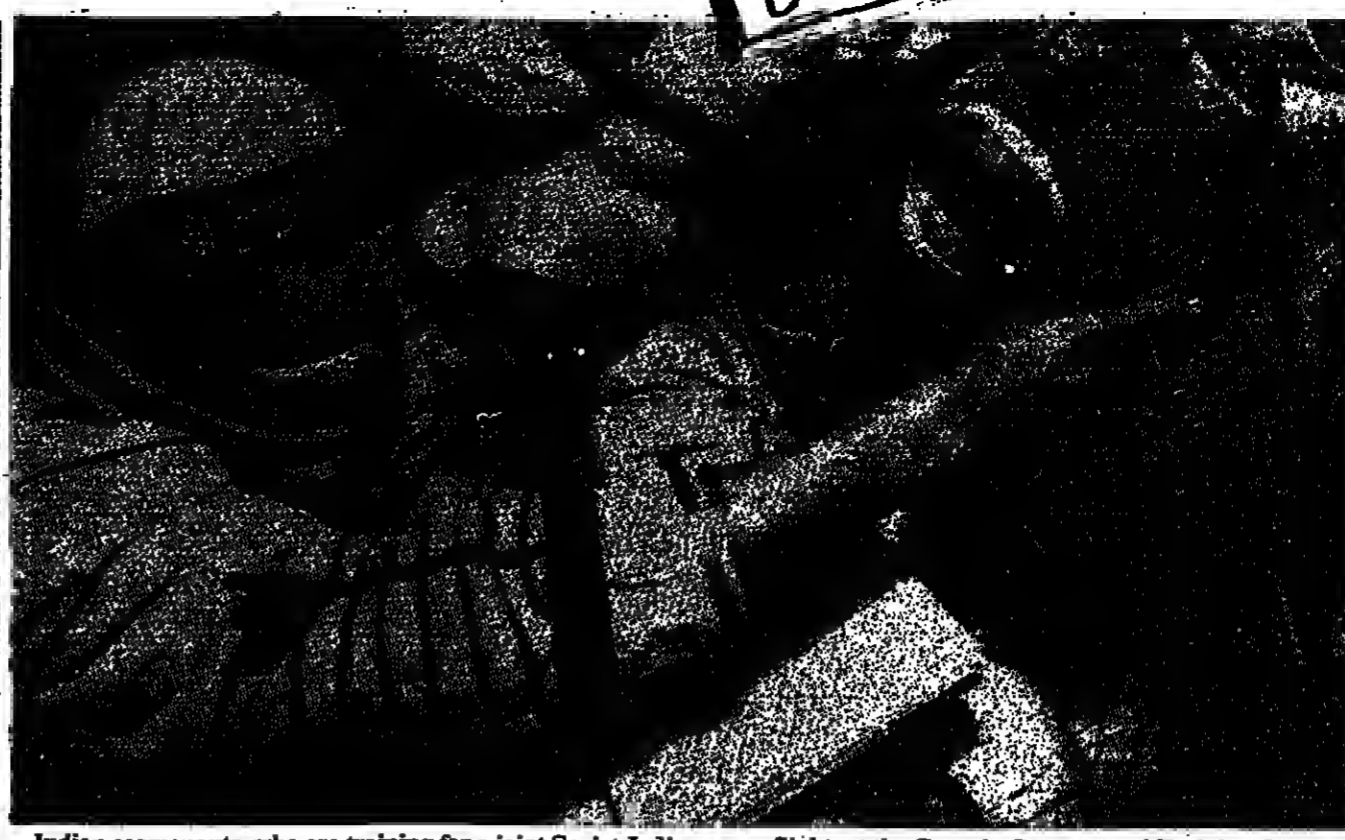
The hostages were among 66 Czechs and 20 Portuguese captured by the Unita rebel army during a raid on an industrial complex near the Angolan port of Mocimboa.

Officials at the airport had no immediate details of the number of passengers, but Czech officials in Geneva said that 45 Czechoslovaks were airlifted out of Angola. They said there were 21 children, 17 women and seven men.

Unita said in a statement issued in Lisbon that the men were being released for health reasons. The other men, whose good health had been verified by the International Red Cross, would be held for exchange with Unita leaders jailed in Angola and, if Britain wished, for seven jailed British mercenaries.

LONDON: Britain is unlikely to become involved in an attempt by Unita to do a deal with the Angola Government over the release of prisoners (Henry Stanhope writes).

Foreign Office sources last night indicated that Britain was maintaining close contact at a high level with Angola, whose Government had promised to release the British mercenaries this year when the time was "appropriate".



Indian cosmonauts, who are training for a joint Soviet-Indian space flight, at the Gagarin Cosmonauts' Training Centre.

US to cover Delhi atom spare needs

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

One of the principal sources of friction which has been upsetting relations between the United States and India was resolved yesterday to the apparent satisfaction of both sides.

After a day-long series of meetings here between Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and his Indian counterpart, Mr Narasimha Rao, a settlement was announced in the dispute over the supply of spare parts for the nuclear power station at Tarapur outside Bombay.

According to the formula announced by Mr John Hughes, the Assistant Secretary of State, India will seek the spare parts it needs outside the United States. If it fails to find a satisfactory supply, Mr Hughes said, President Reagan has decided that he will take the necessary actions to supply them from America.

Another issue between the two countries was not so happily settled, however. India was anxious to press the Americans over the US objection to Indian drawings from the International Development Bank, and brought both Mr Pranab Mukherjee, the Minister for Finance, and Mr L. K. Jha, one of Mrs Gandhi's economic advisers, to a working lunch.

Another French A-test in Pacific

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Foreign Ministry said yesterday that it never announced, confirmed or commented on its nuclear tests in the Pacific.

M Régis Debray, special adviser to President Mitterrand, has just returned from a tour of countries in the South Pacific during which he proposed that each country affected by the tests should send observers to the Mururoa atoll to see security conditions there. The Australian Government has not yet replied.

The report of a French Government committee of inquiry into the consequences of nuclear tests and the stability of the Mururoa atoll is expected to be published at the end of this month. It has already submitted its main conclusions to M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister.

M Hernu confirmed in an interview with a West German magazine this week that some of the tests concern the so-called neutron bomb. M Hernu said that he had personally been present during one of the neutron bomb tests at Mururoa. That comment was understood to refer to a visit made by him in the autumn of 1981.

British girl of 11 raped and killed in Texas

Fort Worth (AP) - An 11-year-old British girl who had been in the United States only a month was strangled after being raped, the medical examiners in Tarrant County, Texas, has decided.

Police had few leads in the abduction and killing of Julie Fuller of Arlington, whose nude body was discovered on Tuesday on the bank of the Trinity river here, investigators said.

The girl was the daughter of Colin and Janet Fuller, who moved to the United States from Corringham near Basildon in search of employment.

Bosses withdraw from fund for jobless

From Our Own Correspondent Paris

The CNPF, France's main employers' federation, has decided to pull out of Unedic, the state unemployment fund which it runs jointly with the unions, as a mark of its exasperation with the Government's decision to increase the employers' levies to the fund.

The tax, social security and unemployment burdens borne by industry are already higher than anywhere else in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and employers have long complained that they could not expect to become competitive with their main foreign trading partners unless that burden were reduced.

The Government decided to increase contributions to the unemployment fund by 1 per cent, 0.6 per cent being borne by employers and 0.4 per cent by workers, to help to reduce the huge 12 billion franc deficit (more than £1 billion) which the fund was expected to face by the end of the year.

The employers say that their share of that increase will mean a rise in industrial costs of 6 billion francs in a full year.

Tensions in Argentine admitted by Bignone

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

President Bignone of Argentina has recognized the growing tension in the country, acknowledging that his government faces its "most difficult moment". His statement coincided with renewed court investigations of military officers, signs of a deteriorating economic situation, and growing intensity in the party political battle.

Speaking at a Cabinet meeting, the President said that with four months to go before the elections scheduled for October 30, his administration had entered "the time period of those who are on their way out". It was now impossible for it to generate new political support, and it was too early for a consensus to be formed around an incoming administration (neither of the main parties has nominated its presidential candidate).

The President's statements have been interpreted as a response to coup rumours which have spread through Buenos Aires. The Roman Catholic Church is due to release a document condemning the "coup mentality".

It is widely felt that important sectors of the armed forces are increasingly worried by court cases against their officers, accused of crimes in the "dirty war" against guerrillas in the 1970s, and the prospect of more investigations under a democratic administration.

One of many court cases causing concern is the investigation of the deaths of Osvaldo Cambiasso and Eduardo Pereira Rassi on May 14. A court has questioned the official version that they were killed by police after they opened fire on a patrol car, and has heard evidence that they were tortured and shot.

NEW YORK: Argentina has called for a resumption of negotiations with Britain over the sovereignty of the Falklands, AFP reports.

The Argentine UN representative, Señor Carlos Manuel Muniz, said in a letter to Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General, that, while seeking talks, Argentina - and all Latin America - would never agree to "British colonialism" being maintained in the islands indefinitely. Señor Muniz said London's preconditions for opening sovereignty talks were unacceptable to Argentina.

Who cares about Britain's future?

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British Industrial Fasteners Federation	National Dairy Council	Wilkinson Sword
British Printing & Communication Corporation	National House Building Council	
H P Bulmer	Northern Foods	
Charrington & Company	Oxley Threads	
The Confederation of British Wool Textiles	Terence Piper Vending	
The Cotton & Allied Trades Joint Committee	The Plessey Company	
Courtaulds	Prestwick Circuits	
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Glynwed International	Racal Electronics	
	Reckitt & Colman	

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And they're doing so not through patriotic sentimentality but because the Think British Council is proposing a way to support British industry and reduce unemployment which is not only totally practical and ingeniously simple, but which is based upon *exhaustive economic research*.

The aim is to persuade every family in Britain to re-channel £3 of their normal weekly expenditure into buying British made products rather than foreign ones.

Not, please note, to spend £3 more, nor to shun imported goods altogether, but simply to think about buying British goods and services whenever they are equal in quality and value to the imported alternative.

Encouragingly our research has also shown that in almost every case British goods are accepted as at least equal in quality and value by consumers.

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Perhaps because they can't easily identify the home product. Again there's a simple solution: that British manufacturers should mark their products with the "Think British" symbol.

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to follow that would put Britain right back on its feet.

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Think about it. But for everyone's sake please don't take too long.

Because the solution we have. The time we don't.

To find out more about the "Think British" campaign, the very real impact it's *already* had with manufacturers and consumers alike and how you can support it, write now to either of our Directors - Margaret Charrington or Simon Preston - at Tower House, Southampton Street, London WC2E 7EQ or telephone 01-379 3307.



*Results of research conducted for the Think British Council by the Economic Intelligence Unit 1982.

Arafat group holds out in Bekaa

Frightened teenage army awaits attack

From Robert Fisk, Jdita, Lebanon

Mr Yassir Arafat's last outpost in the south-western edge of the Bekaa Valley is held by 40 teenagers, some of whom possess automatic rifles and most of whom are frightened. They are surrounded by Syrian troops and were last night waiting to be attacked by the ever-growing army of Palestinian militiamen who have blasted their way into almost every Palestinian Liberation Organization base across the floor of the Bekaa.

holding transistor radios to their ears in an effort to discover their fate. They know that Mr Arafat himself was addressing a meeting of the PLO's executive committee about 1,500 miles away in Tunis, but in Jdita yesterday evening it seemed a cruel irrelevancy.

Mr Arafat might receive a new and valid mandate as their leader, but it was difficult to see what help this would be to the young men at the foot of the Lebanon mountains who were waiting for the Syrian guns to fire.

Earlier in the day an officer from Abu Nidal's extremist Palestinian group - responsible for the murder of Israeli and Arab diplomats in Europe and the Middle East - emerged from a camp at Majdaloun, not far from Bealbek, to declare his organization's allegiance to Colonel Abu Moness, the self-declared leader of the PLO militiamen.

"Arafat is no longer the leader of the PLO", he insisted. Only a few men from Mr Arafat's loyal Badr Brigade were still holding their tenuous ground farther east. Scarcely four miles away the rebels were standing next to at least eight 120mm and 130mm artillery pieces newly captured from Fatah guerrillas.

In the area immediately to the north of the Israeli-Syrian ceasefire line, Mr Arafat's military strength has thus been effectively wiped out.

There were three Syrian tanks nestling in the soft earth and when we looked very closely, we realized we were staring straight down their gun barrels.

The Arafat guerrillas here long ago found that their telephone and telex lines to the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli have been cut, and they sat round their small compound on wooden chairs yesterday.



Arafat's older army: Palestinian guerrillas loyal to the embattled PLO leader outside the Bedaoui refuge camp in northern Lebanon.

Troops protest before Begin house

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Growing discontent within the Israeli Army about their continued presence in Lebanon is manifesting itself in a dramatic new way, with troops returning or about to be sent across border demonstrating their anger personally outside the Jerusalem residence of Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

Yesterday, 10 soldiers from a single unit which had just completed its latest Lebanon tour took part in an anti-war protest in front of the building

on Balfour Street. Standing close to a board which showed the latest total of Israeli dead as 501, they carried a petition signed by 36 other reservists in the same unit and also in favour of a unilateral withdrawal.

The protest came less than a week after the precedent was set when a number of reserve paratroopers just mobilized for Lebanon duty came to the residence to demonstrate their opposition to keeping Israeli troops there.

It has also been disclosed that the wives of 100 army reservists have written to Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, the new Chief of Staff, complaining that their husbands were being sent to Lebanon for the fourth time in a year.

Against this background of discontent, Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy, flew to Israel yesterday for the second round of talks here during his latest Middle East shuttle mission.

Strauss likely to see Honecker on trip to East Germany

From Michael Blayon, Bonn

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria and a vociferous proponent of a harder line towards East Berlin, is to travel to East Germany and will probably hold talks with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, in Dresden at the end of this month, according to reports here.

News of the visit comes after the disclosure that the West German Government had formally approved an unprecedentedly large credit guarantee of DM1,000m (£253m) for East Germany, and is a further indicator of the efforts Bonn is making to prevent a deterioration in relations with East Berlin in the wake of the likely deployment here this autumn of new Nato missiles.

Herr Strauss and his wife recently applied for a visa to go through East Germany to Warsaw, where they will pay a private visit to a relation in the West German Embassy there.

The East German leadership, which has frequently attacked Herr Strauss as the symbol of West German revanchism, holding him responsible recently for the cancellation of the Honecker visit here, let it be known that Herr Honecker would be available for talks.

Herr Strauss then decided to stop in East Germany on his return for three or four days.

A spokesman of the Christian Social Union refused to confirm the meeting, saying only that Die Welt, which published the

report, knew more about it than Herr Strauss. But in view of Bavaria's important participation in the credit guarantee, Herr Strauss is now thought to be eager to be seen playing a part in the improvement of relations.

Herr Honecker saw Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel leader of the Social Democratic opposition, on a private visit earlier this year, and expressed his wish to take up his postponed visit here. There is speculation he may come in the spring.

Chancellor Kohl will discuss relations between the two Germanies during his talks in Moscow next week and will brief Herr Strauss immediately on his return.

The Government has been pleasantly surprised at Herr Honecker's willingness to meet Herr Strauss.

There are hopes that the East Germans, whom Dr Kohl recently challenged to improve relations, may be ready to lower the minimum currency exchange rate for Western visitors, and allow more East Germans to visit relatives in the West.

BERLIN: East Germany marked the full posthumous rehabilitation of Walter Ulbricht, who built the Berlin Wall, with the announcement of an official biography (Reuter reports). He was toppled from the party leadership by his protégé, Herr Honecker.

Congress to investigate briefing leak

Washington - A House of Representatives sub-committee has begun a congressional investigation into how President Reagan's election campaign aides obtained President Carter's briefing papers for their crucial nationally televised debate in October 1980.

The sub-committee is under the chairmanship of Mr Donald Albosta (Democrat, Michigan) and deals with human resources and the Government Ethics Act. The Justice Department is also investigating the matter at the request of the White House.

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale said he believes Mr Reagan knows who took the material from the Carter staff. "This President had a duty to tell us... it's a dirty business and they know it."

Mr Michael Plunkett, Mr Stephen King and Miss Mary Reid were held for nine months without trial, accused of possessing arms and explosives. They were released last month.

Charges over Irish arrests

Paris, (Reuter) - Major José Windels, a French anti-terrorist gendarme officer, has been charged with possessing witnesses to give false evidence in a case over the arrest last August of three Irish nationalists.

Mr Stephen King and Miss Mary Reid were held for nine months without trial, accused of possessing arms and explosives. They were released last month.

Oilman faces fraud charge

Mexico City (NYT) - In a dramatic step-up of its campaign against official corruption, Mexico has charged Señor Jorge Diaz Serrano, the former head of Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) and architect of the country's oil boom with defrauding the state oil monopoly of \$34m (about £22m).

Señor Diaz Serrano, once considered a possible president, is a federal senator. The attorney general's office announced that it would request the lifting of his congressional immunity.

Spying buoy

Providence, Rhode Island - A buoy bearing the markings "USSR, Academy of Science" pulled in by a fisherman earlier this year has been identified as a Soviet spying device aimed at submarines, the Providence Journal said.

Rubbish delivery

Santa Cruz de Tenerife (AP) - To protest against open dumping of radioactive waste by Britain, ecologists dumped several hundred rubbish bags outside the British consulate here. But removed them later.

Heart check

Brasilia (Reuter) - President Joao Figueiredo of Brazil is to go to the United States for heart checks. The president, who is 65, had a heart attack two years ago.

Jesuit freed

Vienna (AP) - Father Frantisek Lizna, a Jesuit member of the Charter 77 human rights group, has been released from prison after serving a 27-month term for "anti-state activity". He had been sentenced after meeting West German clerics.

Hero drowns

Monroe, Louisiana (AP) - Joe Delaney, a star running back of the Kansas City Chiefs football team, drowned after jumping into a pond to rescue three boys aged 11. One boy drowned and another was in a critical condition.

Dog addicts

Manila (Reuter) - Dogs trained to sniff out heroin at airports in the Philippines rapidly become addicted, after a year, they lose their effectiveness and eventually have to be put down to spare them further suffering.

Peep-show protest in Hamburg

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn

Ogling was on the house in Hamburg on Wednesday as 300 naked peep-show girls writhed and cavorted for free on their turntable stages in protest at the city's decision to bring down the viewing hatches for food at the end of the year.

Their four-hour display in the seven sex establishments in Hamburg's famous Reeperbahn district was intended to draw attention to their plight since a local ruling that commercial voyeurism is "contrary to morals", degrades women to sexual objects and violates their dignity.

The girls, who earn around 150 Deutsche marks (£33) a day; however, are more concerned about their pocket than their humpers. They took to the streets in order not to have to take to the streets for a living. Accompanied by some male admirers of their performances, they marched through the centre of Hamburg last week with megaphones and banners saying "We want to go oo peeping" ("peepen" in German).

Hamburg, long famous for its permissive attitude to commercialized sex, is the latest of a number of cities that have harkened to the protests of women's movements and banned slot-machine voyeurism. Peep-shows have already been closed down in Frankfurt, and fierce debates are going on in city councils across the country on whether they should retract concessions made in the steamy seventies.

The precedent was set recently by the federal administration court in West Berlin, which ruled that peep-shows in which men in individual cabins inserted money to open hatches on to the stage where a naked woman performed - were different from striptease shows. The first encouraged an "atmosphere of a mechanized and automated business", where a view of a naked woman could be bought like goods in a slot-machine, whereas a stripper was performing in front of an audience she could see. Ironically, Munich, the capital of Roman Catholic conservative Bavaria, has just decided that peep-shows are not "contrary to morals" and can continue to function.

Foreign Office guarded on Hongkong report

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

A report that Britain has acknowledged China's right to sovereignty over Hongkong "did not accurately reflect the British position", the Foreign Office said last night.

But officials refused to comment further on the report in the latest issue of the authoritative Far East Economic Review, which was published yesterday.

Indirect acknowledgment of China's claim to sovereignty after the British lease on Hongkong's New Territories expires in 14 years' time was contained in a letter sent by Mrs

Margaret Thatcher to Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, according to the weekly magazine.

China has always wanted Britain to concede the sovereignty issue before moving on to the joint talks to discuss how best to achieve Peking's two other objectives: the continuing stability and prosperity of the colony. But informed Whitehall sources last night were still insisting that sovereignty, stability and prosperity were indivisible and could not be dealt with separately.

Kim to see President

Seoul (AP, Reuter) - The South Korean opposition leader, Mr Kim Young Sam, yesterday declared he was prepared to meet President Chun Doo Hwan to discuss his demand for greater democracy.

As he left hospital after a hunger strike he told press that an emissary of the President came to see him a month ago on the thirteenth day of his hunger strike to inform him that the

President was willing to meet him to discuss his political demands.

Mr Kim told the press he would continue a struggle to win his political demands. These included the immediate release from prison and rehabilitation of all political prisoners, including dissident students, as well as the lifting of a political ban still imposed on some 300 politicians.

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Euro-MPs seek to squeeze more power out of budget issue

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

The "British problem" is to be exploited mercilessly by the European Parliament in an attempt by members to win more power for themselves from the other institutions of the EEC.

During the debate in Strasbourg yesterday on the outcome of the European summit in Stuttgart earlier this month, speaker after speaker stressed how meagre the achievements of this tough meeting of the EEC leaders had been.

Most of them made clear that, unless much greater progress was made by the end of the year, they would not hesitate to block the 1984 Community budget, including its promised British rebate of £450m.

Members of all parties, including the British Conservatives, supported a final motion which "deeply regrets the failure of the Stuttgart summit to make progress in the search of meaningful solutions to the crisis now facing the peoples of Europe and the European Community."

The motion called for a solution of the many problems facing the Community by December, and stressed that the British budget rebate "should be

considered in the context" of agreement on reform.

The wording was just about acceptable to Sir Henry Plumb and the members of his beleaguered group in the European Parliament.

It does not specifically say there must be agreement to increase the size of the Community's budget before Britain can have its rebate, even though that is the interpretation being placed on it by virtually every other political and national group.

Sir Henry said he shared the disappointment of other groups who regarded the summit meeting as having been "wholly inadequate". But he put up a brave plea, along the lines of a motion thinking from Downing Street that an increase in the size of the Community budget was not necessarily essential.

The clamour for such an increase, he suggested, "could be merely a failure to grasp the nettle of reducing agricultural spending and restructuring the Community's resources".

Dr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, underlined the point that it was "inconceivable" for there to be any increase in the size of the budget



Tête-à-tête: Chancellor Kohl of West Germany (left) and his Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, conferring during the Strasbourg debate.

without slashing back agricultural spending. But he also stressed the need for agreement on reform alongside the British budget problem. Linking all the problems together, he said, was "a locomotive towards a settlement".

For him, as leader of a divided country, Europe was the only way into the future. There was one question to which there was no answer: "What is the alternative to Europe?" that was why they had to stay together.

But Dr Kohl's idealism had not been backed by enough concrete results during the six-month West German presidency to please a large number of members. Speeches from the floor showed mounting frustration of many groups, who believe that they are still given too little responsibility

account from which a country could take out more than it put in.

Several made it clear that they meant to use one of their few powers that of blocking agreement on the budget - to win more strength. Herr Martin Bangemann, the leader of the Liberal group, turned in his speech to Sir Henry and said in English that the Conservatives must not forget that their Government had a responsibility in trying to find a solution.

Parliament, he warned, would only decide on the British rebate once all the other problems had been sorted out. That won more all-round applause than almost any other speech made in the debate.

Greece takes the EEC chair: Part 1

Putting the spotlight on poverty

Today Greece assumes the presidency of the European Economic Community. In this first of two articles, IAN MURRAY reports on the prospects for the Community under the leadership of its poorest member.

In Bavaria, one Monday, the 18 ministers who run agriculture in the European Community visited a "model" farm.

They studied the 17 hectares, 25 cows and mechanized dairy and wondered at it. Most agreed that this farm typified all that was worst about the common agricultural policy. It was an expensive anachronism and should be shut down.

But one minister, Mr Constantin Simitsis, of Greece, was studying the farm enviously. He compared it with the average 3.5 hectare holding in his own country and wished that the 30 per cent of his countrymen who lived off the land were half as well off as these Bavarians.

His report of the visit was added to the dossier the Greek Government were preparing for their six-month presidency of the EEC.

It is only by the hazard of alphabetical order that Deutschland hands over the baton of the EEC presidency to Ellas. But precisely because the poorest country in the EEC is following the richest in the chair the contrast between the two economies has been highlighted and will produce the theme for the next six crucial months of the Community.

In agriculture, Greece will be pressing for a transfer of resources from the "hara and corn" farmers of the north to

their presidency and that word is "convergence". It is a word plucked from the more ideological area of the Treaty of Rome, when the founding fathers looked forward to the day when every European could enjoy the same high living standards.

The Greek Government which in opposition contested the idea of joining the Community, believes that the vision of the founding fathers has become blurred.

"The gap between the rich and the poor is getting bigger, not smaller," says Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister. "We talk about European unity but that means nothing unless you are prepared to do something about inequality."

Greece, with the lowest per capita earnings in the Community, wants its poverty to be taken into account when EEC contributions are assessed. This is a principle which Britain, too, would like to see, although it is certain to be hotly contested by some of the wealthier members of the Community.

The Greek drive for convergence conveniently overlaps with the main task facing the presidency, that of saving the Community from bankruptcy.

Greece has wisely decided not to use its time in office to press its own case for special treatment from the Community.

In agriculture, Greece will be pressing for a transfer of resources from the "hara and corn" farmers of the north to

the fruit, vegetable and olive oil growers of the south.

In running the Community's foreign policy, Greece is expected to be preparing to take a more nationalistic line. It will be seeking a new initiative on Cyprus.

Diplomatic observers feel sure that Greece intends to be scrupulously correct in the chair even if, on occasion, Greek differences with the Community line may make Mr Yannis Charalambopoulos, the Foreign Minister, sound like he is suffering from a bad case of schizophrenia.

But Greece is in the mainstream of Community thinking in one crucial area. It believes that there must be an increase of about £5,000m in the permitted size of the Community budget by 1988 if there is to be any progress in the future.

Mrs Thatcher remains to be convinced of this argument and the bulk of the time at the special council meetings to try to sort out Community finances will be spent in arguments capable of convincing her.

Mr Grigoris Varfis, the Minister who will be in charge of the special councils, says she knows they will be "a marathon".

Like the first one, this marathon is due to end in Athens - at the December summit. Whether on this occasion a victory can be proclaimed seems at the moment to be very much in the lap of the gods.

Tomorrow: Greek pride
Papandreu portrait, page 14.

Switzerland expels Russian diplomat

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

A Soviet vice-consul in Geneva has been asked to leave Switzerland immediately, accused of intelligence activities, following in the footsteps of a Russian consul there who was expelled in January.

According to the Ministry of Justice and Police, the vice-consul, at his post for several years, "tried, in part successfully, to obtain in a way incompatible with his status, information of a political, economic and scientific nature."

Such activities, on behalf of any foreign entity, constitute an espionage offence under the Swiss penal code.

While the ministry did not identify the man, he was believed to be Mr Vladimir Istomin, who has been in Geneva since 1977.

The consul was expelled with

a diplomat from the Soviet mission to the United Nations. The Ministry of Justice said they had been seeking information about individuals from local registry offices, visiting the Berne-Solothurn area so frequently that they had brought themselves to the attention of Swiss counter-espionage.

The Soviet Consulate-General in Geneva is a villa in Rue Jean-Jaques Schaub, a quiet narrow street not far from the main station.

This is the fourth expulsion this year involving Russians, one of them the Novosti press agency correspondent in Berne.

Of the 240 or so cases of espionage in Switzerland that have been the subject of official announcements in the past 30 years, two-thirds have involved nationals of Soviet-bloc countries.

González confusion on Nato

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

One week after meeting President Reagan in Washington Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, has allowed a confusing situation to arise on his Government's crucial attitude in the referendum on whether to quit or stay in Nato.

By not coming down to Parliament, Señor González avoided the opportunity on Wednesday to clear up the confusion. Yesterday the Spanish press questioned the Prime Minister.

He was asked whether he will campaign publicly against Nato as secretary-general of the Socialist Party in the run up to the referendum, while staying neutral as Prime Minister, although the formula of words put to the country at the referendum will be drawn up by his government.

"The prestige of Spain will not benefit by this Hitchcock film-like suspense, which can be interpreted as confusion in the minds of those who govern", *El País* observed yesterday.

For the first time on a major policy issue the González government is risking its credibility.

While in the United States he observed that his Government "could" consider useful a certain degree of integration for its national defence needs and propose that to the Spanish people at a referendum. But their reply would be different if Spain belonged to the EEC.

The present confusion arises because on the day before he passed up the opportunity in Parliament he had addressed the Socialist parliamentary party.

Señor González enunciated the policy of his Government as neither for nor against Nato, with the party left to work out the Socialist attitude for the referendum campaign.

Head in jar reopens 1948 puzzle

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The head of George Polk, The American radio correspondent who was found murdered in the Gulf of Salonika in 1948 during his attempt to interview the leader of the communist insurgents in the Greek civil war, has been found in a jar of chemical preservative in the Museum of Criminology at Salonika University.

The macabre discovery was made by a reporter of the Athens daily *Eleftherotypia* and later confirmed by the university authorities. The circumstances, under which the head was severed from the body, remain unknown and it is thought likely that Mr Polk's family was unaware of this when the body was taken to the United States for burial.

Mr Polk's body was found floating offshore in the port of Salonika. He had been shot in the back and dumped into the sea gagged and bound. It was known that he was trying to meet "General" Markos Vafiadis, commander of the Communist rebel forces, who, incidentally returned to Greece two months ago after 35 years in exile in the Soviet Union.

At the time the Salonika police arrested a Greek journalist, Mr Gregory Staktopoulos, who was made to confess under duress that he had helped two leading Communists to trap Polk and kill him in order to discredit the Athens Government and discourage the United States from giving aid to Greece.

Mr Staktopoulos was convicted of aiding the killers but the case against him was unconvincing. He was released a few years later.

The *Eleftherotypia* report said the head was well preserved and the features remained distinct. The head was bald and the bullet-wound in the back was visible.

English chess victory

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

England made up some lost ground in the European team championship chess finals at Plovdiv in Bulgaria yesterday by beating West Germany by 6-2 in round 5.

The Soviet Union failed to crush their opponents in this round and finished up all square with Yugoslavia 3½-3½, with one game adjourned. The Netherlands had a surprise win over Hungary by 5-3 and Bulgaria beat Denmark by 4½-2½, with one adjourned.

Adjusted points round 4: England, 36; Netherlands, 34; Hungary, 29; Bulgaria, 27; Denmark, 26; Yugoslavia, 25; West Germany, 24.

Adjusted points round 5: England, 40; Netherlands, 38; Hungary, 33; Bulgaria, 31; Denmark, 30; Yugoslavia, 29; West Germany, 28.

Adjusted points round 6: England, 44; Netherlands, 42; Hungary, 37; Bulgaria, 35; Denmark, 34; Yugoslavia, 33; West Germany, 32.

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Children's needs not paramount in ouster applications

Richardson v Richardson

Before Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, Lord Diplock, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook
[Speeches delivered June 30]

A majority of the House of Lords held that the power of the High Court and county courts to order a spouse to vacate the matrimonial home derived from section 1 of the Matrimonial Homes Act 1967 and was to be exercised only in accordance with the criteria laid down in section 1(3); the needs of any relevant children was one consideration but not the paramount one. Guidance was given on the practice and procedure to be followed on an application for an ouster order.

The Lordships on the facts of the case unanimously allowed an appeal by the husband, Mr Gordon William Richardson of Wareham, Dorset, from a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Dillon) (*The Times*, December 8, 1982; [1983] 2 W.L.R. 633) who dismissed an appeal by the husband from Judge Peasant, sitting as a deputy High Court judge at Weymouth, who, on the application of the wife, Mrs Christine Norma Richardson, ordered the husband to leave the matrimonial home.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the matrimonial home was a council house and the parties, married in 1974, had two children born in 1977 and 1979. The elder was of school and old enough to know and to say that she did not wish her parents to be separated.

The wife left the husband on a number of occasions and there were other men involved, but the husband always forgave her and did not refer to those incidents. In January 1982, while the parties were still cohabiting, the husband was surprised to receive a divorce petition signed by the wife. It alleged that the husband had behaved in such a way that the wife could not reasonably be expected to live with him.

The husband denied the allegations and opposed the petition, which was still to be heard. The allegations struck the judge as "ridiculous" and the wife's own counsel, advised in the Court of Appeal that they were "flimsy in the extreme".

Despite the petition the parties continued under the same roof for some months. The wife moved into a separate bedroom and went out a good deal in the evening. In June 1982 the wife left, taking the children with her, and went to live in a house eight miles away in Swangee in conditions which were admittedly overcrowded. The wife took the children to stay with the father from time to time.

The court welfare officer reported that in view of the children's need of their father, the couple's proven ability to cooperate, and concern for the children's security, the court might feel that joint custody was desirable and workable. No order for custody had in fact been made and the husband did not seek care and control.

Brandon on the proposition of law stated by him, and with Lord Scarman that the appeal succeeded, independently of that point of principle, from which Lord Scarman dissented.

LORD BRANDON said that the Court of Appeal recognized that there was a conflict of authority in which ouster orders should be granted. According to *Myers and Elsworth v Elsworth* (1980) 1 F.L.R. 245, an order should be refused unless the wife had reasonable grounds for refusing to live in the same house as the husband.

It was with growing astonishment, as the citation of the authorities proceeded in argument, that their Lordships had found that for the most part they contained no reference whatever either to the statutory powers which enabled courts to make ouster orders at all, or to the statutory principles which governed the exercise of such powers. It therefore fell to the House to do what the courts below had signally failed to do, and to examine the statutory framework.

Before 1967 the only power of the High Court to make an ouster order was the general power to grant injunctions in section 45(1) of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925 (now section 37(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981). It had been held that under the section the court could only grant injunctions to protect legal rights, and not to resolve social disputes.

Until radical social changes in recent decades, the whole estate in a matrimonial home, both legal and equitable, was normally vested in the husband. However, a wife not disqualified by a matrimonial offence had common-law right to be provided with a home to live in by her husband, and the High Court had made ouster orders to protect that right. *See Silverstone v Silverstone* (1953) P. 174.

The practice had grown up, when applying for an ouster order during the pendency of a suit, to issue a summons in that suit. It had also become the practice to ask in each summons for an order requiring the husband to vacate the matrimonial home and not to return to it.

The practice had grown up, when applying for an ouster order during the pendency of a suit, to issue a summons in that suit. It had also become the practice to ask in each summons for an order requiring the husband to vacate the matrimonial home and not to return to it.

It followed that the decision in *Sanson*, that it was not relevant to consider whether the applicant wife had reasonable grounds for refusing to return to the matrimonial home while the husband was still there, was in direct conflict with section 1(3). The conduct of a wife who had no such reasonable grounds, but nevertheless asserted that she would not return was clearly "conduct of the spouses in relation to each other and otherwise".

The approach in *Sanson* came very near to treating the needs of any relevant children as a paramount matter overriding all others. That approach would be justified in a case to which section 1 of the Guardianship of Minors Act 1971 applied, including in particular a case in which the custody or upbringing of a child was in question.

However, that section (re-enacting in like terms section 1 of the Guardianship of Minors Act 1925), only applied where the custody or upbringing of a child was in question. It did not apply where such matters only arose incidentally in relation to other matters which were directly in question.

In the matter of an application by the wife under section 1 of the Matrimonial Homes Act 1967, the situation in the county court was similar to that in the High Court: see rules 4 and 2 of Order 47 of the County Court Rules 1981.

The form of order asked for should so far as reasonably practicable follow the wording of section 1 as amended. In the case of an ouster order, it was an order (1) declaring the applicant's rights of occupation of the matrimonial home and (2) prohibiting the respondent from exercising any right to occupy such home from a specified date and time and until further order.

If the application was successful, the order made by the court should so far as reasonably practicable be in the like form. Lord Diplock and Lord Bridge agreed.

LORD SCARMAN said that the specific question for decision was whether the court had as a matter of law to treat the interests of the children as the first and paramount consideration.

Two points on the section were settled in *J v C* (1970) A.C. 688: the first was the universality of its principle of paramountcy; the second, that it was a principle not of exclusion, but of priority. As a matter of strict literal construction, the section imposed the principle only where legal

custody (or the property of the child) was in issue and had to be decided. But unless it could be shown to have been excluded by express enactment or necessary implication, it should guide the exercise of a court's discretion in every case in which the court was required to consider the welfare and upbringing of minor children. To hold otherwise would be contrary to the will of Parliament.

His Lordship considered the 1967 Act and the divorce court's inherent power to protect parties and their children by the grant of interlocutory injunctive relief, and said that the Act did not substitute for the court's inherent power but conferred an additional right.

It was not necessary to construe section 1(3) as excluding the principle of paramountcy. All the matters in section 1(3) had to be considered, but the Guardianship Act, while excluding some of them, established a priority. The courts below were correct in adopting that principle of priority as a guide.

However, it was demonstrable on the evidence that the ouster order was not needed in the interests of the children. The judge, in holding otherwise, was clearly wrong on his provisions finding of fact. The Court of Appeal fell into the same error, and the appeal should therefore be allowed.

Promissory note gain taxable as income

Ditchfield (Inspector of Taxes) v Sharp and Others

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice May
[Judgment delivered June 23]

On the maturity of a promissory note purchased by trustees, the excess of the amount received by them over the amount that they had paid for it three years earlier was an amount that was chargeable to income tax and not capital gains tax.

The amount was a "discount" within the meaning of section 109(2)(b) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and an annual profit or gain within the meaning of the charging section, section 108(1) of that Act, and accordingly fell to be taxed under Case III of Schedule D as being the income of the trustees.

The Court of Appeal so held in reserved judgments dismissing an appeal by Mr David Buckley Sharp and other trustees of the Orwell Share Settlement from a decision of Mr Justice Walton in November 1981 who allowed an appeal by the Crown from a determination of the special commissioners and had reserved an assessment to income tax made on the trustees for 1972-73 in an amount of £460,065.

In *Brown v National Provident Institution* ([1921] 2 AC 223) Lord Atkinson cited with approval the definition of "discount" in *Murray's English Dictionary* (1897). That stated, *inter alia*, "a deduction (usually at a certain rate per cent) made for payment before it is due or for prompt payment of a bill. The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note by one who gives value for it before it is due."

The transaction that gave rise to the receipt of the £460,065 was the purchase of the note by the trustees in February 1970. That was a "discount" transaction within the stated definition. The trustees acquired the note before maturity at an amount less than its face value; that was a plain case of a discount in a commercial sense.

Was, then, the profit on the discount an annual profit or gain? In *Brown v National Provident Institution*, the profit on treasury bills (substantially in the form of promissory notes), whether arising where they were held until maturity or sold prior to maturity, was held to be taxable as profits on discounts. In that case it had been contended by the taxpayer that the profit was a capital profit. The House of Lords rejected that.

The case had some similarities with the present but clearly in determining whether a receipt was of an income or a capital nature every case had to be decided on its own facts.

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Jury should not have seen irrelevant notes

Regina v Martin (John)

Concurrent notes of an interview in which a defendant had largely remained silent or answered "no" to questions asked of him, and of which only four questions and answers were relevant to questions which the jury had to decide, ought not to have been admitted in evidence and put before the jury as an exhibit.

Two points on the section were settled in *J v C* (1970) A.C. 688: the first was the universality of its principle of paramountcy; the second, that it was a principle not of exclusion, but of priority. As a matter of strict literal construction, the section imposed the principle only where legal

The prejudicial effect of the whole record going before the jury far outweighed any probative value of the admissible answers. The trial judge had therefore wrongly exercised his discretion in allowing the contemporaneous notes of the interview to be admissible in evidence as an exhibit. The prosecution would not have been prejudiced by his exclusion as they could have had the relevant questions and answers in examination of the interviewing officer without referring to the inadmissible parts of the interview.

Regina v Haringey London Borough, Ex parte Barra and Another

The architectural standard of a proposed development could not be set by judicial review unless it could be said that it was of so striking a character that anyone looking at it would say that no one in their right senses could have permitted that in their place. Lord Justice O'Connor, sitting with Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir David Cairns in the Court of Appeal held on June 29, The court was not a court of appeal from a local planning committee.



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The changing face of Arabia

In the decade since the explosion in oil prices, construction projects in the Arab world have transformed its cities. This report looks at the prospects for further development at a time of declining oil revenues.

In barely a decade the Arab world has undergone an impressive physical transformation. Skyscraper cities have been set down where once mud settlements stood. Metalised roads have been thrown through the empty sands and across remote mountains. Water piped from the sea and desalinated in huge, modern plants has been used to turn the desert green.

Moreover, the process is not complete. Despite alarmist talk in the West of an Arab return to austerity of a "building boom" is still being wrought, albeit at a less frenetic pace than in the 1970s.

The Middle East therefore resembled, in the words of one British contractor, "one giant construction site". For a time the amount of work being carried out was limited only by the speed at which men and materials could be mobilized. Money was no problem.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) was the magic carpet upon which the revenues and aspirations of the Arab world suddenly soared. During the 1970s oil prices rose by 1,200 per cent. The income of the Arab producers climbed from \$4,500m in 1970 to \$73,000m in 1978 and \$204,000m in 1980. Receipts for the decade, according to Yusuf A. Sayigh, a leading Arab economist, totalled almost \$500,000m.

The turnaround in fortunes was a considerable shock

This flood of petrodollars fuelled an unprecedented spending spree in the Middle East, both by big oil producers such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, and those poorer neighbours, the Yemens, Jordan and elsewhere, who had to rely on aid.

According to the International Monetary Fund, construction spending accounted for more than 10 per cent of gross domestic product throughout the 1970s, but when spending in related sectors - manufacturing and mining, health and education, electricity, water, transport and communications - is included, the proportion is much higher. In Saudi Arabia, for example, investment was growing at a minimum of 30 per cent a year between 1973 and 1978.

There was much spending, especially in the traditionally poorer countries (usually the so-called "high absorbers" with big populations), on upgrading housing and education and health facilities. Equally, huge sums were used to create the basic infrastructure - roads, ports and communications - needed to support a modern,

and ultimately non-oil based, economy.

There was much conspicuous consumption as well: prestige building of hotels, office blocks, trade centres, sports arenas and the like.

In retrospect, many Arabs now accept that too often activity was indiscriminating, with the result that bad as well as good architecture is seen throughout the Gulf, and many parts of the Middle East are over-provided with facilities. There is over-capacity in the cement industry, for example, in Kuwait and the Emirates; too much aluminium-making plant generally, and Dubai's \$483m drydock is still awaiting its first customer four years after completion.

Faruq al-Mosayyid, a prominent Bahraini businessman, said recently: "We had an extravaganza all over the Gulf. Much of it was wasteful." According to Mr Sayigh, "abundance of financial resources... led to an excessive and dangerous permissiveness in contracting for projects".

The frenetic pace of development could not last. Neither did it, for two main reasons. First, the flow of fresh contracts was drying up as the initial momentum of infrastructural investment was worn. Second, the glut of oil on world markets brought a sudden plunge in Arab revenues, as both production and prices fell.

By 1980 Opec - dominated by the Arab producers - was running a surplus of \$109,000m. Two years later the estimated deficit was \$18,000m. Kuwait had seen revenues slashed by more than half to \$9,000m in 1982; Libya's oil income fell from \$22,600m to \$10,000m. Elsewhere, similar cuts were recorded. For the first time in several years the oil-rich countries were not earning enough to pay for their ambitious, long-term development programmes.

The turn-around in fortunes came as a considerable shock. But its significance should not be exaggerated. Although Libya has spoken of leading its people back to the desert if necessary, most of the Arab nations have sufficient reserves to withstand a decline in revenues. Saudi Arabia alone is estimated to have a cash mountain of \$150,000m. Kuwait's foreign assets are believed to be worth \$50,000m.

In some Arab states (such, perhaps, as Saudi Arabia) to turn back spending programmes now would be to risk some loss of face and political discontent among people grown accustomed to having their raised standard-of-living expectations met. But in the long term the brake applied by falling revenues may well be seen to have had a beneficial effect.

For the most part, then, the Arab world has reacted with equanimity and commendable prudence. Contractors report a general deceleration in the placing of contracts (and remitting of payments, in some cases) as governments review spending plans and cut budgets.

According to the annual survey of contracts carried out by *Middle East Economic Digest*, the value of work placed in 1982 fell by almost 40 per cent from the 1981 high of \$74,000m. Only Algeria, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia were picked out of the general gloom as "isolated pockets of sustained expansion".

However, the Arab market remains immense, even in contraction. Opportunities vary considerably. Saudi Arabia, despite cutting its budgeted spending in 1983-84 by about 17 per cent and running an overall deficit, placed new contracts worth about \$24,000m last year. Its development programme remains mind-boggling in virtually every sector from health care (35 hospitals - more than Britain has built this century - are planned) to industry (the two new industrial centres of Yanbu and Jubail will have a population of about half a million).

Several of the Gulf states are reining back on expenditure; Libya has cut its 1983 development budget by about 10 per cent and several projects such as a new rail network, pipeline and fertilizer plant have been at least postponed; Iraq, after re-emerging as the third largest market in the area, is again feeling the pinch as it seeks to cope both with falling revenues and the budget demands of its war with Iran. But Oman, a late starter in the development stakes, remains buoyant, as do the smaller, markets of Qatar and the Emirates.

Farther afield, analysts see

construction growth in Algeria, the Lebanon - where re-building is a priority - and, perhaps in the longer term, Egypt, where political stability should create an international climate in which aid is forthcoming to tackle the long back-log of priority jobs, such as replacing the country's aged sewerage system.

The work will be hard won by the international construction industry as competition intensifies and tenders become keener. But if recent history proves a reliable guide, Britain should win its fair share, especially in the Gulf states, where political links were severed only as recently as 1971.

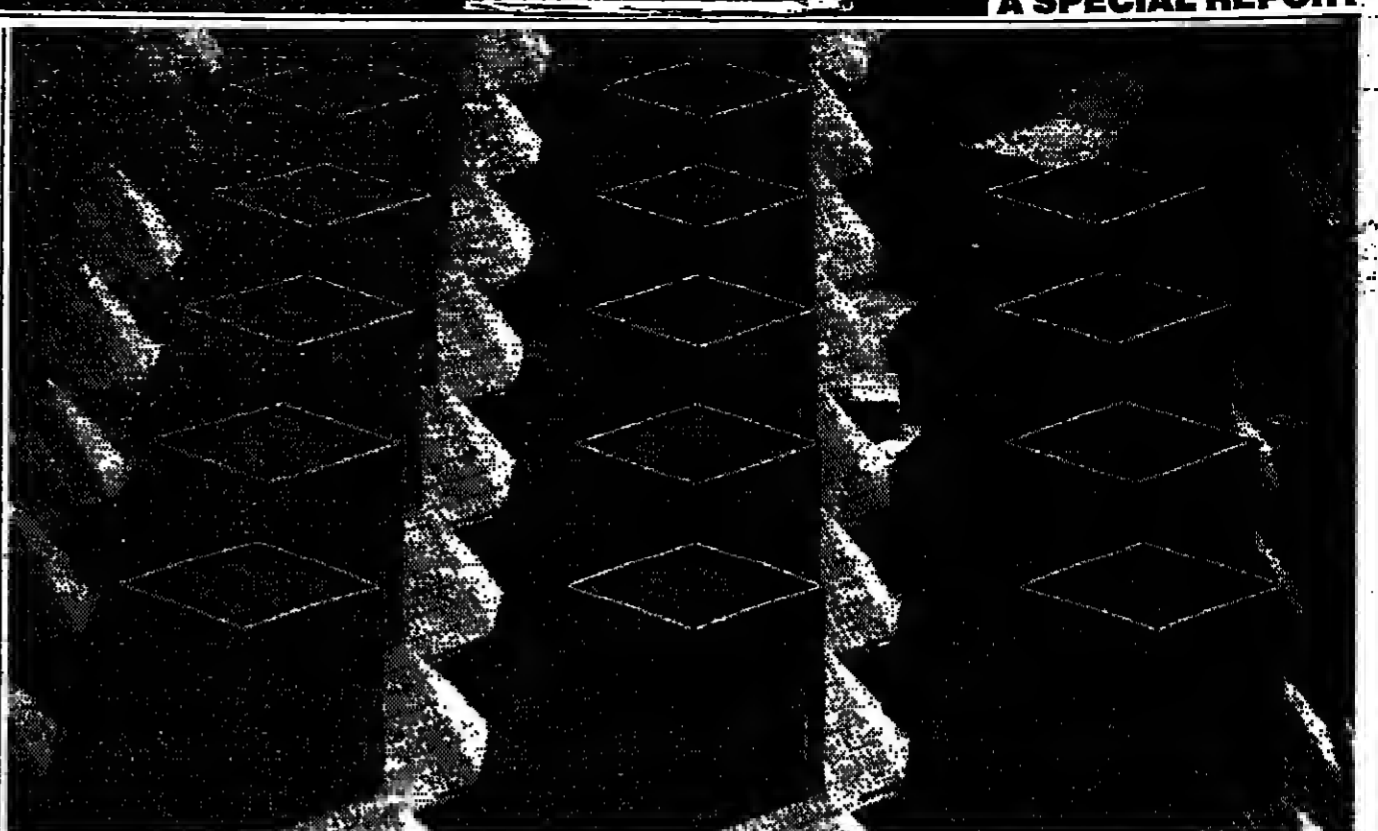
Consulting engineers, well established in the area, have done particularly well, and are now probably associated with projects worth a total of more than £30,000m, according to the Association of Consulting Engineers (ACE). In half a dozen sectors - drainage and sewerage; harbours and docks; railways; roads, bridges and tunnels; water supply; and construction, oil and industry - they are involved in capital work worth more than £1,000m. Keith Jones, chairman of ACE,

calculates that 40 per cent of members' work is in the Middle East.

Contractors, too, have prospered, although in recent years they have suffered in the general decline. *British Business* magazine estimates that the value of contracts won in the Middle East (Asia and Africa) was £632m in 1981-82 (against £862m in 1977-78), while the value of work outstanding was £637m (against £1,014m). However, in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Jordan, the value of work won actually increased.

Whatever the future course of oil prices, few observers now expect construction spending to return to the levels attained in the 1970s. Even fewer would doubt that it will, however, remain high by any but Arab standards of the 1970s.

John Huxley



Wind tower structures at the University of Doha, Qatar. These combine a traditional Arab architectural form with contemporary technology to provide cool air and reduced humidity inside the buildings. *University of Doha: client, The Office of the Amir of Qatar; architect, Kamal El Kafrawi; consulting engineers, Ove Arup & Partners.*

Foreign consultants lack direction

Three years ago, it might have been safe to predict a flowering of an Islamic modern architecture.

Several events had indicated the trend: the initiation of an Aga Khan award for architecture; the rejection of a competition-winning design by APT of London because it was insufficiently "Islamic"; the instruction to architects Montgomerie, Oldfield Kirby to "Islamicize" their winning entry for Abu Dhabi's Assembly Hall; and the detailed interest which the Ruler of Sharjah took in Michael Jayell's design for their new suk (resulting in a scheme which has as much in common with British precedents of medieval flushwork and Crystal Palace canopies, as it has with the Middle East). All this, combined with overtly poetic forms used at Dubai Airport (Page and Broughton), Riyadh Airport, and the famous Kuwait waterfronts, seemed to support a move towards a modern form of what is now called "regionalism".

That perception could well have been just the wishful-thinking of people whose view of much new building in the Middle East is unfavourable. Those out active in making money out of it have noted the absolute lack of architectural context for new development, resulting in a townscape sometimes looking like a mini-Manhattan, and more often, a suburb of Marseille. The main buildings one hears about are

ARCHITECTURE

airports, mosques, administrative, police and parliamentary quarters. We hear little about the majority of buildings that make up the character of these localities.

The lack of context is a consequence of an ambivalent attitude in the Middle Eastern attitude toward modern architecture, with a consequent lack of direction to foreign consultants. Part of the problem is that we have been building substantial, permanent settlements for nations used to a nomadic life. Part of the problem is that, for most Middle East countries, the pattern of development to which they have aspired was that of America and Western Europe, at a time when we had begun to realize how arid many of our own modern environments had become. A sad photograph of Dubai in 1951 shows a beautifully serene picture of a substantial mercantile, riverside community of small houses, windtowers, minarets and a castle. Shades of Marco Polo and Sinbad the sailor! If such a place now existed unspoiled in the West, it would be instantly preserved as an historical monument.

However, the image of the traditional Orient is exactly that which many countries abhor. They regard European preoccupation with old buildings with

ARCHITECTURE

distrust, as though we were trying to prevent progress reaching them. In Dubai the future of the historic Bastakiya area is under threat, the last regime in Iran managed to perpetrate some devastating modernisms on Isfahan; and in Saudi Arabia, photographing some of their older quarters is forbidden.

The ambivalence however, cunctious as that historic monuments are being repaired; castles and traders' fortresses, for instance, are being or have been restored in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Dubai.

Since the growth of oil wealth, Middle Eastern countries have been able to buy the best from all over the world. At first they were not quite sure what constituted the best, with the result that Kuwait, at least, is virtually rebuilding itself for its second time within barely 30 years.

When the "best" architects arrive, there is no fixed culture for them to use as a reference - bear in mind their clients' ambivalence towards their older structures. Consequently, instructions to "Islamicize" a modern building are really no more than instructions to invent forms and details which are essentially decorative and not too cubist.

The result is that, with the

possible exception of the Sharjah Suk, one of the better buildings in the Middle East are those with applied style. Iostend is simply the response of modern architects to the particular requirements of the climate: that is to say, deep set windows and entrances, projecting balconies and canopies - all to cool heat and light - very often built in the local material, concrete. One irony of the hole affair is that the Middle Eastern climate lends itself to the aesthetic of modern architecture created by Le Corbusier: brilliant sun and strong visual contrast. No damp-stained concrete out there.

In some instances, the response to the demands of that part of the world has invoked a certain style: ACP's hospital in Baghdad is organized around a deep set courtyard which should provide shade; Yakely Associates' proposed village at Wasia in Saudi Arabia seems specifically Arabian to its layout of contiguous courtyard houses - but once again that was determined not for style, but for traditional utility and shade; Valtos' petroleum building in Oman, deep-set between projecting retaining walls, all in brilliant white, has that aesthetic for the same reason.

Generally speaking, however, it is the unashamedly modern building that seems likely to predominate. In Dubai, the

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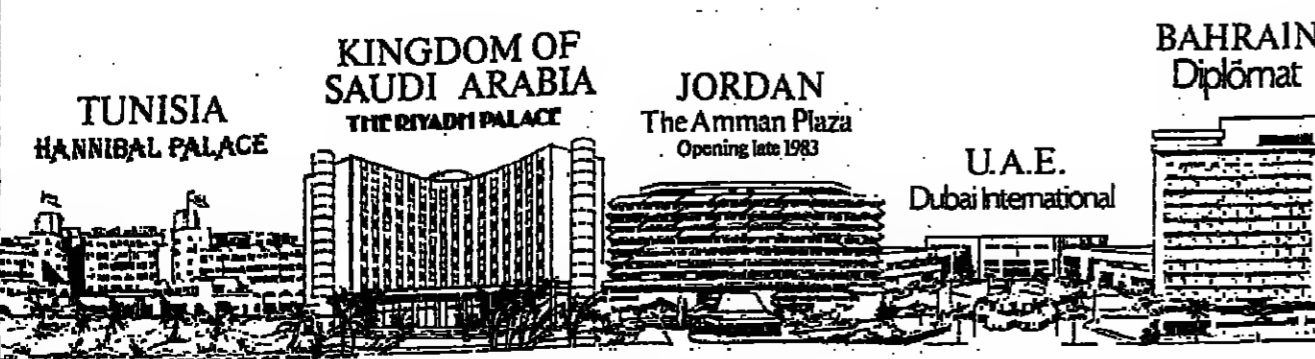
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ARAB CONSTRUCTION

The right partner for the job

JOINT VENTURES

In 1980, when Saudi Arabia's commitment to the development of local industry began to be felt, the number of contracts awarded in Saudi firms for the Jubail industrial city complex alone represented 65 per cent of the total. For the same project, 23 per cent of contracts went to joint ventures between Saudi and foreign firms, and only 12 per cent went to foreign firms operating alone.

Today, certainly in Saudi Arabia and to some extent in other developing Arab states, foreign companies find it increasingly difficult to retain their positions in the markets unless they are prepared to establish joint ventures.

Saudi tenders are allowed a 10 per cent margin over those of foreign competitors. Large contracts are frequently broken down into smaller units to enable Saudi contractors to bid. And, wherever possible, foreign contractors have to award sub-contracts to local firms.

In Saudi Arabia downstream and secondary industries are intended as the preserve of private Saudi companies, operating either as 100 per cent Saudi-owned or in joint venture with a foreign partner. But the private sector in the kingdom is, by tradition, a trading community which expects returns on investment. The choice of Saudi partners may therefore be difficult for a

manufacturer with long pay-back periods.

Contractors are now being asked to comply with new dictates, whether they are local or foreign companies or joint venture partnerships. To be eligible to seek future government work they must obtain official classification certificates issued by the Agency for the Classification of Contractors, based in the Ministry of Public Works in Riyadh.

Saudi firms are heavily preferred for government projects. The policy of splitting a project into smaller contract parcels has already had a marked effect on new road construction, in which Saudi contractors have gained a near monopoly. There is no discrimination against joint venture partnerships, providing there is a bona fide Saudi financial management and labour content.

Independent foreign contractors are still needed, but they are feeling the tightening noose of "Saudi-ization" and in future will come under increasing pressure to establish full joint venture arrangements rather than simply operating through a local agent.

Such firms are required not only to ensure higher standards

of work and productivity, to accept tighter profit margins and be more conscientious in adapting designs to suit local conditions. They must also agree to subcontract some of the work to Saudi companies, train Saudi nationals, purchase materials locally or abroad through a Saudi importer, and consider ways of transferring technology.

Although a large number of Saudi companies have been formed, few have made any real impact on the construction scene. Notable exceptions include Binladien, Beta Construction and the Riyadh-based Saudi-Oger. The last is now one of the kingdom's most successful contractors. Its turnover last year was \$1,170m (about £755m).

Other interesting companies include MABCO Prefabricated Building Company, also based in Riyadh. A specialist in precast concrete, it has a joint venture with Pilkington to produce glass-reinforced concrete.

In Kuwait, foreign firms have for some years faced strong competition from the local construction industry. Even the hitherto successful South Koreans find the competition from such companies as Al-Hani and International Co-

tractors Group almost unbeatable. Local companies in Kuwait dominate the market. They are owned by merchant families who are not only intensely competitive, but know the market well and have mastered the emirate's irritating bureaucratic procedures.

More and more Kuwaiti companies are seeking joint venture partners, generally to enable them to undertake difficult and complex jobs.

In the United Arab Emirates local companies are beginning to gain international reputations and are looking to other parts of the Gulf and to the Far East for work.

Foreign companies, including the once dominant South Koreans, are being squeezed out or at best face extremely stiff local competition. In Bahrain, leading local contractors are already winning the bigger jobs.

Professional experience in engineering and architecture, for example, long established in countries such as Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, is building up in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf states. Participation in the development programmes of the Middle East will therefore increasingly involve some form of collaboration with local consultants.

Anthony Davis
Editor,
Middle East Construction

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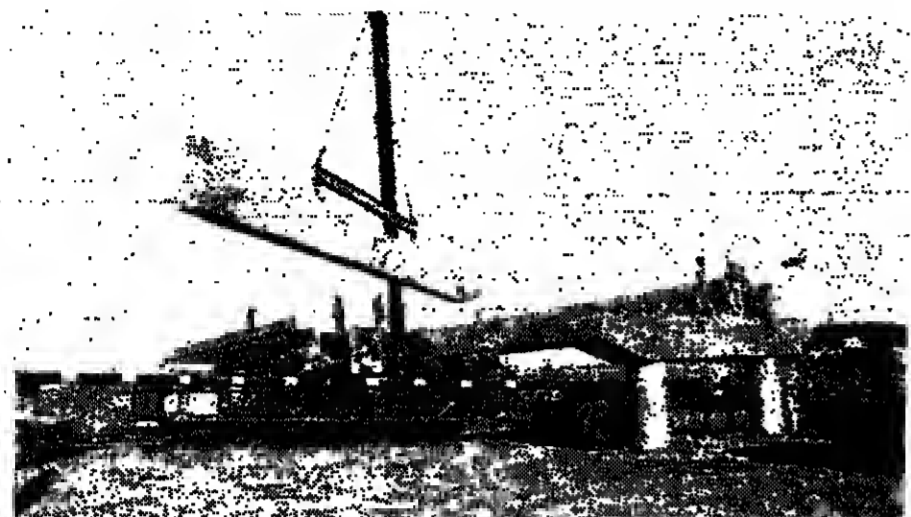
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Foreign workers are still needed

LABOUR

In 1975, 1,649,000 migrant workers were reported to be under contract in the capital-rich states of the Middle East. By 1985 it is expected that this figure will rise to about 3,000,000.

In spite of the general slowing in growth rates, such countries as Saudi Arabia, the Gulf Emirates and Libya will continue to require foreign labour, initially for further construction projects but in the longer term for services, maintenance and the operation of growing indigenous industrial capacity.

During the boom period of the 1970s, particularly in the construction sector, most of the migrant workforce consisted of Arabs from capital-poor states such as the Yemen Arab Republic and Egypt and, of course, from the Palestinian diaspora. They and some others accounted for more than 70 per cent. Those from the Far East were a mere trickle, less than 1 per cent. Today the situation has changed completely. The migrant Arab labour force has made way for a big influx of Far Easterners, largely from India, Pakistan, Philippines and South Korea. Far Eastern labour is cheaper and has been brought in by contractors from the region who have won contract after contract since the second half of the 1970s.

Another interesting aspect of labour in the Arab world is that many of the more highly skilled Arabs have been encouraged to stay at home. The sudden flow of remittances from migrant workers and generous aid payments from the oil-rich states have fostered construction activity in countries such as Egypt, Jordan and North Yemen. If the present trend towards the employment of Far Eastern labour continues, predictions are that by 1985 the number will certainly equal, if not overtake the Arab migrant population working in the

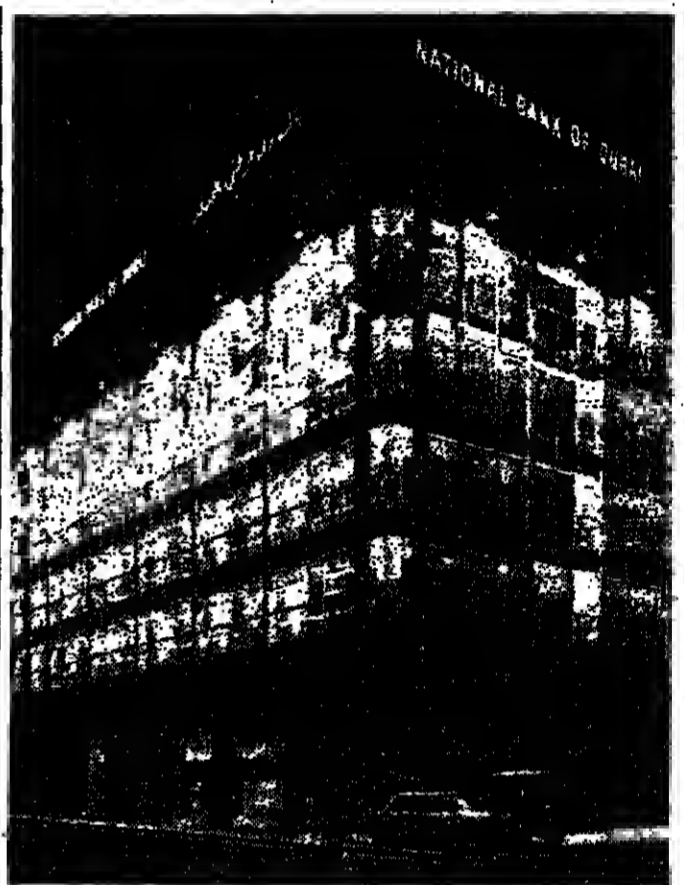
capital-rich states of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

Yet another significant factor is the changing requirement for labour. In Saudi Arabia the economy is now becoming more sophisticated and the country's needs more demanding. Labour requirements strongly emphasize highly trained, technical, skilled and professional qualifications and experience. These criteria apply to domestic as well as imported manpower.

There have been numerous predictions of the likely rate of increase and optimum size of the expatriate manpower needs of the Middle East. Forecasting is a hazardous occupation, particularly for a region as volatile and unpredictable as Arabia. The World Bank's figure is four million by 1985. The facts do not support this idea, except perhaps for Saudi Arabia and Libya, where indigenous populations are small and development potential still enormous.

In many other countries precise requirements continue to change and the rate of increase to decline. In Kuwait, for example, much of the infrastructure is complete and industrialization plans are unambitious. More significant is the strict enforcement of immigration and residence laws, a policy being followed with varying degrees of severity by governments in the rest of the Gulf. This is a symptom of a conservatism which has increased since the Iranian Revolution.

While curtailing any substantial increase in migrant manpower, the tighter regulations are unlikely to imperil the continued existence of labour markets in the Gulf. At every level the shortage of nationals in the labour force will continue.



The National Bank of Dubai architects, John R. Harris

Other problems are arising in the United Arab Emirates, for example, new labour and visa laws are worrying local contractors. Key points of concern are the requirement that anyone changing his employer must leave the country for six months before taking a new job, and a regulation that each employer importing labour must deposit with the Government a sum equal to the air fare from the Emirates to the country of origin. The sum is returned only after the worker has returned home.

The new laws are strongly opposed by local businessmen and will cause severe shortage of unskilled labour since few local contractors, and still fewer foreign companies, can afford to maintain large pools of such workers on the payroll during

periods when no work is available. This factor, and an indication that the much delayed 1983 federal budget is likely to see a cut of up to 60 per cent, suggest that manpower requirements there will at best remain unchanged.

Apart from the Far East and the Arab region itself, Turkey is perhaps the only other country with a big manpower stake in the capital-rich countries of the Middle East.

The extraordinary growth of Turkish activity in the region is underlined by estimates of the number of Turkish workers sent there. Between 1961 and 1967 the total was a mere 434. By September 1982 it had risen to 175,920, of which more than 100,000 were in Libya.

AD

Consultants lacking in direction

From previous page diamond-shaped cutaway Sheraton hotel, with its red-painted atrium by Rader Mileto, is still the most exciting building. In Kuwait, we must wait to see the finished result of the Parliament House by Jora Utzon (he of the Sydney Opera House). It does not look anything like as flamboyant as Sydney, nor however, does it yet look particularly Islamic.

Other international heavyweights working in the Middle East include Skidmore Owings Merrill and Kisho Kurokawa, both of whom are unlikely to opt for minarets. The new dolphinarium and zoo for Kuwait by the John S. Bonnington Partnership are straightforward, if enormous and complicated, space-frame structures - the island dolphinarium makes use of glazed pyramids. The Kuwait Stock Exchange shares the same basic architectural idea as the Municipality Building in Dubai, namely of producing a box structure several storeys tall, covered in the centre by a space-frame, but in the lower storeys of which a

completely different form of building can be evolved.

It is said that the volume of international expertise being used in the Middle East has peaked. If that is so, a time may come when client and architect should pause to reassess exactly what they wish to achieve there. Is there any demand to reflect an indigenous culture, and to produce identifiable places with their own character? Or is the demand to produce more pieces of nowhere: places without any inherent identity, quality or character?

If character is wanted, there is no doubt that international architects would be able to supply it - but a context has to be given. That context will probably not be the odd parliament building or zoo, but what the Americans call "downtown". The question therefore for the next few years is whether downtown in Kuwait, Dubai, Sharjah, Riyadh, Baghdad and Abu Dhabi should all look and feel alike: or whether the inherent character could be rediscovered and nurtured.

Charles McKean

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ARAB CONSTRUCTION

Oil glut delays new projects and payments

SAUDI ARABIA

Sharply reduced oil revenues are having a dramatic effect on Saudi Arabia's construction sector. Signs of a building slump in the world's largest oil exporter have taken longer to emerge than in most other Gulf oil states, but it has rapidly become clear in 1983 that contractors working in the kingdom face tougher challenges in the months ahead.

In recent years construction has been the most significant economic activity outside oil, accounting for about 20 per cent of gross domestic product. In 1981, the market was worth about \$30,000m (£32,600m), a size which attracted companies worldwide as well as nurturing the growing number of Saudi contractors.

The 15 per cent drop in the 1982/83 state budget to a total \$91,000m signified for many the beginning of the boom. Advance payments on public projects were halved in 1982 to 10 per cent of the contract value, further tightening market conditions. The pattern has continued with the announcement that total state spending in the 1983/84 budget will be limited to about \$75,000m.

The symptoms of the slowdown have begun to appear with increasing frequency in the past six months: payments on many contracts are being held up and several projects are being delayed or scaled down and rebid. This trend seems unlikely to be reversed until the world oil glut ends and the kingdom's oil output recovers to former levels.

Oil production has plummeted from nearly 10 million barrels a day in 1981 to a present level of about four million. Analysts predict oil receipts of about \$45,000m in 1983 compared with more than \$116,000m two years ago.

In addition to slashing expenditure, the Government has introduced in 1983 new regulations destined to have a substantial impact on the market. The most important of these is the requirement that foreign contractors working on state contracts must subcontract at least 30 per cent of the work in 100 per cent locally-owned

companies. The decree adds that foreign companies should make more use of Saudi banking, insurance and transport services.

The measure was introduced soon after a conference of Saudi businessmen in March, at which delegates complained of unfair competition from foreign companies. It seems designed to assure local businessmen that although many infrastructure projects have been completed and spending curtailed, what work there is will be directed increasingly to Saudi firms.

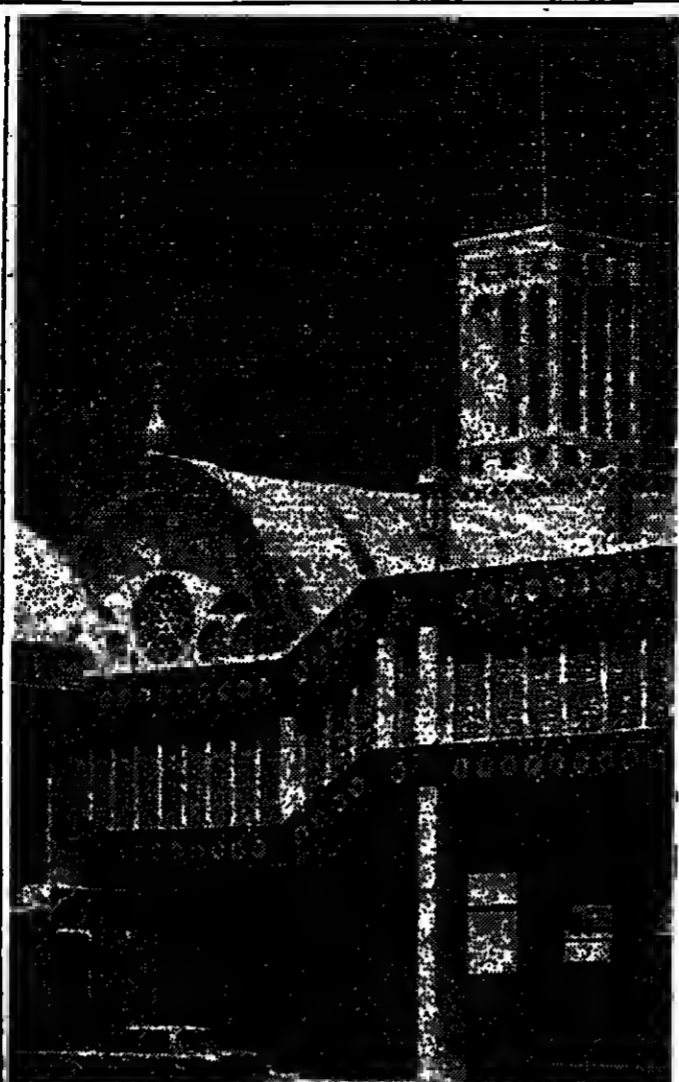
Foreign contractors are anxiously seeking clarification of the ruling. For example, it is still not clear if the 30 per cent rule applies to Saudi-foreign joint ventures winning government contracts. A recent West German ministerial delegation to the kingdom described the regulation as protectionist and said it could harm bilateral trade.

Another recent regulation is that all government contracts should be put out to open, competitive bidding. Again, the introduction of this ruling seems mainly due to pressure from Saudi companies, which had previously been unable to bid for many state contracts because of restrictive prequalification procedures.

Although this measure is unlikely to alter the final choice of contractor in most cases, it has already contributed to the slow-down in contract awards. Tenders for several major contracts which were on the point of being signed have been cancelled and a rebid called. In some cases, these delays have given clients the opportunity to trim costs by revising specifications and scaling down the scope of work.

Projects affected by the public tender ruling include schemes for the expansion of 10 domestic airports to enable them to handle wide-bodied jets. Contractors had been chosen for several airports, but now all will be re-tendered.

Similarly, a \$1,000m water pipeline from Jubail, via Riyadh, to Qassim, north west of the capital, has been put out to tender. A French-Italian-Saudi consortium was lowest



The Suk at Sharjah; architects, Michael Lyell Associates

bidder for the Jubail-Riyadh section of the line in the first round of bidding and Hill Construction Company, the local affiliate of South Korea's Hyundai Engineering & Construction Company, was lowest bidder for the Riyadh-Qassim line.

A particular blow to British interests was the decision to tender publicly the management consultancy contract for the Ministry of Defence and Aviation's (MODA's) 550-bed hospital in Riyadh and 55-bed hospital at Al-Kharr, south of the capital. The hospitals have been run for the past five and a half years by the British Allied Medical Group (AMG) which had negotiated a new contract with MODA worth \$87m over three years, starting in November. That deal has now been cancelled and AMG will have to compete for the work against about 20 companies.

A major project which has been scaled down and is due to be put out to tender soon is the Asir power and desalination programme. Contracts were on

the point of being signed with a Japanese consortium for the power station and a Japanese-South Korean joint venture for the desalination plant, when tenders were cancelled because the client, the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, was instructed to lower considerably the total cost of the project to about \$910m.

Companies seeking to work successfully in the kingdom have little choice but to adjust their operations to the changing market conditions brought about by the new regulations and spending cutbacks. At a recent conference on Saudi Arabia organized by Monadnock International and MEED Consultants, Jim McGee, an American lawyer, told delegates: "For the next 18 months in three years your Saudi business plan should be entitled 'Saudi survival plan'."

Mr McGee said: "Saudi should now be looked at as though it is a new market."

Michael Ritchie
Middle East Economic Digest

150 من الامارات

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Outlook remains grim

Delegations of international contractors now visiting Iraq are more likely to be discussing their clients' requests for payment deferrals than new orders. At the beginning of 1983, a number of contractors were informed that there was no longer enough cash to meet foreign currency payments and were requested to offer credit payment terms.

Iraq has been unable to meet the heavy financial burden imposed both by the war with Iran and by its economic development programme, and despite its reputation for meeting payments on time, at the start of this year some companies were still awaiting foreign currency payments due in October 1982.

Many of these companies were working on contracts awarded during 1981, when Iraq's determination to continue development despite the war resulted in orders worth some \$23,000m (£15,000m) in October 1981. Kier International, a member of Britain's French Kier Holdings, was awarded a \$210m contract to build a section of expressway in Baghdad in a joint venture with Mussad al-Saleh & Sons, a Kuwaiti contractor.

IRAQ

In February this year, the joint venture was advised that the client was unable to meet future foreign currency payments and was advised to find funding for the client. "A request from a government client to a contractor to arrange the funding of a project after contract award is unique in my experience," Mr J C S Mott, French Kier's chairman, said in his annual statement. As a result, Kier announced an extraordinary pre-tax provision of \$12.7m in its 1982 group accounts.

Attempts by the Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) to reach agreement with Iraq on rescheduling commercial debts amounting to about \$230m have so far proved unsuccessful. Two other British firms are involved in orders of \$100m upwards - John Laing International, which has a \$145m road and bridge building contract in Baghdad, and Paterson Candy International, which is working on a \$126m subcontract for the Karakh water supply scheme, also in the capital.

Export credit insurance

agencies from other countries have also been embroiled in Iraq's cash-flow problems. Hermes of West Germany, has agreed to extend credit provided certain conditions are met, primarily that Iraq must meet all outstanding foreign and local currency payments due in 1982, as well as all local currency payments due in 1983.

German companies were particularly attracted by the contracting opportunities on offer in 1981, a period when there were increasingly few openings in their own market.

Details of oil shipments as part repayment of outstanding debts are now being discussed by the French Government. France is expected to lift about four million tonnes of Iraqi crude this year to help meet arrears on both military and civil contracts; total foreign currency payments falling due in 1983 in the latter sector are estimated at about \$1,223m.

The immediate future for contractors looks grim as Iraq's current account deficit seems likely to continue for the next two years and there are few signs of the war ending.

Jonathan Crusoe
Middle East Economic Digest

Food schemes need dams

LIBYA

A decline in oil prices and production in the past two years has taken its toll of development spending in almost all Opec countries. Libya has been no exception; its 1983 development budget has been cut by about a tenth to 2,370m Libyan dinars (about £5,000m).

Last year spending was reduced by just over 5 per cent. The People's Congress, Libya's highest political authority, announced in February that priority will be given this year to projects already started and that only those of "strategic importance" will be initiated.

Despite cuts in development expenditure, Libya still offers a substantial market for contractors, consultants and suppliers. Its per capita income, by far the largest in Africa, has increased more than fivefold in the last decade and now stands at about \$11,000 (£6,875). This means that local demand for housing and other social services such as health and education - as well

as roads and farm produce - has been rising considerably.

To satisfy this rising demand, Libya has introduced since 1973 a series of comprehensive development programmes, the last of which is the second five year plan (1981-85), totalling LD 18,500m. It is the fourth biggest in Arab countries and aims to diversify sources of production and exports, thus reducing the economy's dependence on oil; to establish heavy industry, both within and outside the oil sector and to achieve greater self-sufficiency in food.

One interesting feature of the plan is the importance given to agriculture. With about a fifth of its total development spending going to this sector, Libya is the only Arab oil exporter which attaches top priority to farming and agri-business.

The serious depletion of underground water has made water conservation an essential part of the country's farming policy. Schemes for saving rain water, for example, include building 13 dams, with a combined storage capacity of about 330 million cubic metres a year.

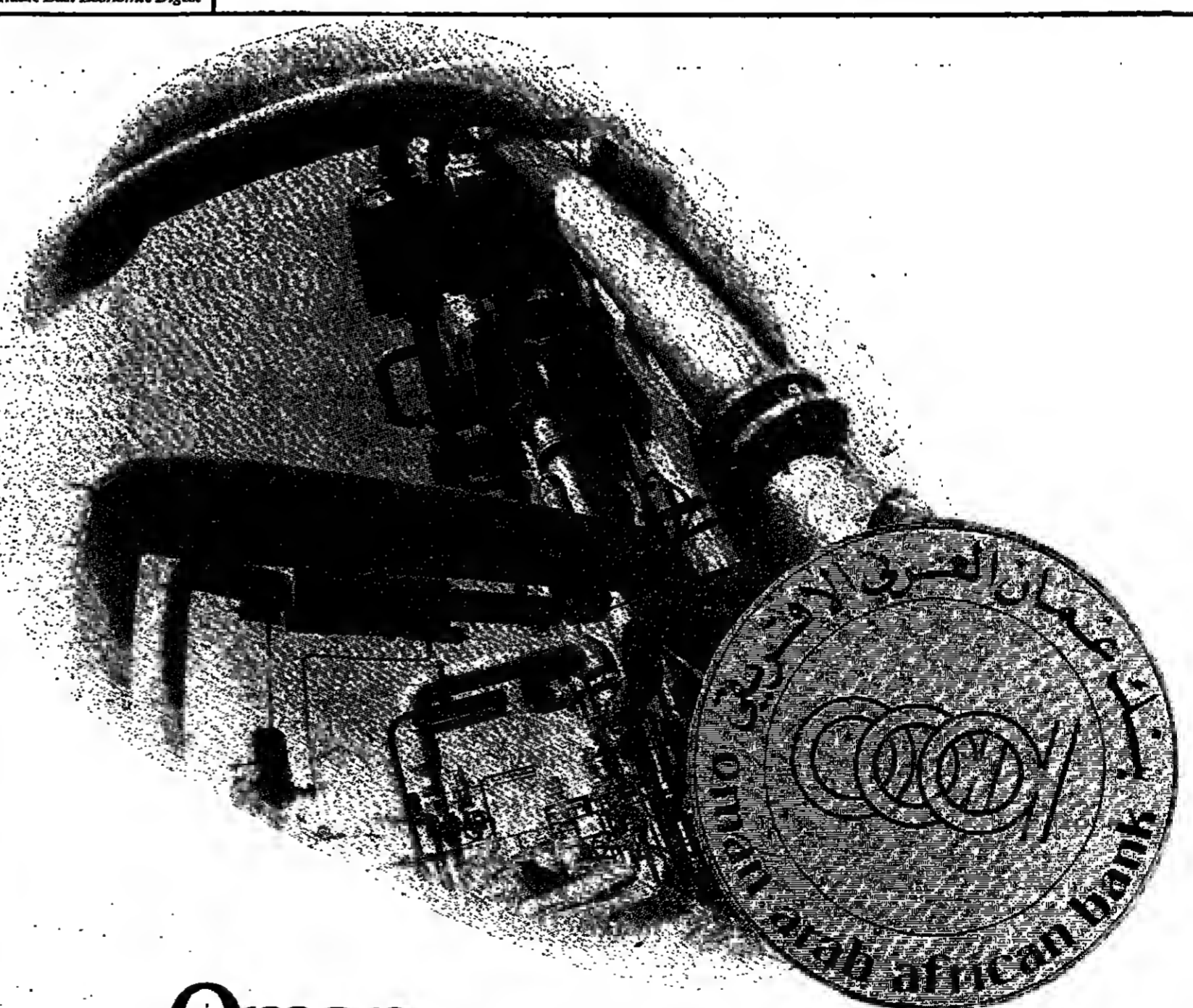
Heavy industry has been given the second-largest share of development spending, a little more than 16 per cent of the 1981-85 investment total. Libya is now carrying out an ambitious programme to develop local downstream petroleum and chemical industries and the production of building materials such as steel, aluminium and cement.

Schemes include the country's biggest project, the Misurata iron and steel works, which is being built on the coast east of Tripoli.

Because of the steady increase in demand for skilled workers and technicians, higher education and vocational training are particularly emphasized. There are now three universities: Al-Fatih in Tripoli; Gar Younis in Benghazi and the new Marsa Al-Brega, east of Ras Lanuf, the name of the country's petrochemicals industry.

Both Al-Fatih and Gar Younis are being expanded, with the help of the London architects, James Cubitt & Partners.

Atef Sultan



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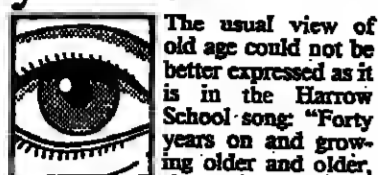
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صلى الله عليه وسلم

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Forty fitter years on



The usual view of old age could not be better expressed as it is in the famous School song: "Forty years on and growing older and older, shorter in wind as in memory long, feeble of foot and rheumatic of shoulder, what will it help you that once you were strong?"

Medicine is changing this accepted view, artificial hips allow the feeble of foot to walk, hydrocortisone injections loosen the frozen shoulder, the breathlessness of heart failure is relieved by diuretics.

Not should blindness be accepted without question. Professor Alan Bird, of Moorfields Eye Hospital in London, made a plea this week to elderly patients to report disturbances of vision.

Professor Bird was talking of one particular eye trouble, partial blindness caused by senile macula degeneration, a condition where there is a proliferation of blood vessels between the layers of this part of the eye. A surgeon using a modern laser can often save the sight if the patient reports for treatment before too much damage has been done.

As the need for treatment is so urgent, he suggests that any elderly patient who complains of distorted or blurred vision, of objects appearing too small or of the disturbing symptom of straight lines appearing bent should immediately be sent to an ophthalmic casualty department.

Hearts awry

The sudden death of Caroline Bradley, the popular and apparently fit horse-woman, is thought to have been due to the development of a condition known as arrhythmia, a condition where the electrical impulses which control the regularity of the heartbeat become so disorganized that the heart becomes uncoordinated and loses its ability to act as a pump.

Miss Bradley is one of over 300,000 people who die from various forms of heart disease every year. The cause of her particular trouble, sudden cardiac death, is usually due to an arrhythmia known as ventricular fibrillation.

Although many patients with long standing or acute coronary artery disease do die suddenly from ventricular fibrillation, cases where it occurs in people who are otherwise fit and young are comparatively common. This condition is being studied at the Rayne Institute at St Thomas' Hospital, London.

Snakes and ale

Apparently Theakston's is now challenging Federation as the beer North Country Members of Parliament drink as a nightly reminder of their provincial origins and loyalties. But to many doctors the name Theakston means venom, not beer; for Dr David Theakston, son of a former managing director, forsook the brewery to read zoology and is the Liverpool scientist to whom doctors refer their questions on snakes.

Dr Theakston is plegmatic about news of an increased number of adders on the east coast, for he says, nobody has died in Britain from an adder bite for six years. Most British hospitals now stock Zagreb-made serum which is both very effective and pure. In the past, the fear of inducing a severe allergic reaction hampered the use of serum. If the usual precautions are observed, however, the new refined form is comparatively safe.

Vocal strains

Although Mr Neil Kinnock is unlikely to welcome the thought that he should copy the Prime Minister in anything, doctors are suggesting that he would be wise to follow her lead and take advice on voice production. Both have suffered from vocal strain. A throat specialist attributes this to a tendency they have to force their voices, particularly when competing against background noise or when suffering from a cold. The notable Mr Kinnock is going to make so many speeches, he would be well advised not only to have speech therapy, but also to make more effective use of a microphone.

Politicians are grouped with market traders and barristers as having an occupational tendency to develop laryngeal problems for as well as getting acute laryngitis, they are likely to suffer from small nodules or even polyps on their vocal cords. Cancer of the vocal cords or larynx is almost entirely confined to smokers, but anyone who has a hoarse voice which has refused to respond to treatment within six weeks, or three weeks in the case of smokers, should have their vocal cords and larynx examined by a specialist. Dr Thomas Stuttford Medical Correspondent

Shirley Lowe looks back over Catherine Bramwell-Booth's 100 years

Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth will be 100 years old this month. "I'll be glad when all the fuss is over", she says, and nobody believes she means it.

In the past few months, Catherine, granddaughter of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, has given 27 interviews, including one of three hours before the cameras with Malcolm Muggeridge, her greatest admirer, who has been corresponding with her for 30 years. On that occasion, one of the arc lamps fell over and struck her on the side of the head. "It's lucky I am wearing my bonnet", she said crisply and went on with the interview.

When she was a stripling of ninety, the commissioner went through a period of depression. After a lifetime spent converting sinners and helping the hopeless, she felt old, useless. "I thought I was going to be asked to preach, speak at some Army function, but I wasn't, nobody wanted me any more", she said. So she went out into the garden and had a conversation with God. She asked Him to help her accept the facts of old age. "It's your ordinance, Lord", she said. "I haven't got the physical gumption in me any more." And the next day the BBC rang her up and asked if they could film her for an interview.

It was the beginning of a new career in the publicity business. "She's the best public relations officer we've got", says Captain Roh Garrad, director of the Salvation Army's Information Services, who now spends at least one day each week ferrying the world's press and television representatives down to the manor house in Berkshire, where the commissioner lives with two of her sisters, Colonel Olive, 91, Senior Major Dora, 90, and Madge, the cook, who is only 84.

The brown paint on the house is peeling, the drawing room is now a faded blue and the oak dining-room - a spartan salad set for lunch - has a chilly, damp feeling to it. The women who live here, however, are totally contemporary.

Catherine is tall and stands as straight as a sergeant-major. She is forthright and funny. "Christian speakers should come in with a punch", she says, and is discouraged by what she calls "the little babbling about nothing" she hears on the BBC's religious programmes. She never misses an opportunity to pass on The Word and it will be after discovering that the individual journalists she met mostly lacked faith, that she agreed to accept the Guild of Toastmasters' award for best speaker of the year. Rightly guessing that the media would turn out in force to see the country's



Senior Major Dora, Colonel Olive and Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth with a bust of their father.

leading toastmaster dining with the toastmasters; she waited until everyone was inside the room and could not get away, and then she preached to them.

When she appeared on the Parkinson and Harry chat shows, she took over too. "I hope you're not a betting man, Mr Parkinson," she said, when he was unwisely enough to remark that he was putting his money on her lasting another 20 years; and when Harry introduced the three sisters: "Now, let me see, you're Catherine and you're Olive and you're Dora," the commissioner fixed him with one of her flintier looks. "And who are you?" she asked.

Afterwards, people wrote to her saying they were glad she had put Parkinson in his place. "I don't know what they mean by that, I'm sure", she said. The expression is innocent but her eyes are alight with wicked amusement. Leaving the studio after the Russell Harty interview, she asked: "When I said that, do you think they liked it?" "Yes, yes", everyone chorused; the audience adored it. "Yes I thought they might", she said.

Catherine's parents, Bramwell and Florence Booth, had seven children, and now only the three sisters and a married brother in Buckinghamshire are still alive. None of the Booth girls married. Some say their charismatic father was a hard act to follow. Catherine told a journalist recently that nobody had ever asked her to marry, but in one of the two books she is publishing this month, she writes that although she would like to have had a husband and children "I feel sometimes that I should have been so much in love with my husband, as my mother was with my father, that perhaps God couldn't trust me with a husband. He would have taken the place of God in my life."

Most likely, the Booth daughters were far too involved in Salvation Army business to have time for such girlish pastimes as courting. The family's interests were always dauntingly global. "Now, Bramwell, do more for the homeless and remember China", said the founder, as he lay dying, to his son. Bramwell was actively working in the Army when he was only 14 and, as the eldest child of busy parents, Catherine not only looked after the little ones but was out visiting the homes of the sick and the drunk by the time she was 12. She was spared the mantle of succession because her father was forced to resign when he was 71. It is a matter of sorrow to the family, and Catherine has added Bramwell to her surname in his memory.

She found public speaking a torment. "Cath, never worry if your knees are trembling, so long as the people don't notice", her father advised her. "People always seemed to expect us to be able to do things simply because Booth was our name", she says. "I used to feel so unequal to it."

"When we were children, Cath took our parents' place and if she said 'no' that was it", Dora says. Things haven't changed much over the years because, when Dora had a heart attack a few years ago and lay in bed for three weeks, Catherine appeared in her room. "Dora, I want you up in the morning. If you just go on laying there you'll become a vegetable."

The sisters relish an argument and can keep one going for days. "You disagree but you don't fall out", Dora explains. Catherine, like the first-born in any big family, is adept at "winding up" the other two but, she says, "they are not only my sisters, they are very good friends."

The colonel and the senior major exist for their commanding officer. They monitor her interviews (not too many at a time in case she tires), they type out her manuscripts and speeches, fetch her knitting, keep her uniform pressed and mended, her flower-bowls filled and worry about her. "Her memory isn't quite as good as last year," Olive says. "Well, darling, she is 100". Dora says. "Old people don't remember as much as they did."

A few weeks ago, Olive arranged a birthday party in the parish hall for 200 people and the commissioner made a rousing speech. "I want you all to know that I'm in love with living and if I live to be 101 I'll be glad."

A loyal voice from the audience called out. "I'm hoping you'll go on until you're 105."

"Dora, don't interrupt, please, when I'm speaking", Catherine replied. Fighting for the King. A collection of verse by Catherine Bramwell-Booth. To be published on July 18 (Hodder & Stoughton, £1.95). Commissioner Catherine, by Catherine Bramwell-Booth in association with Ted Harrison will be published July 20 (Darton Longman & Todd, £1.95).

FIRST PERSON

Battles with a beetle

Stegobium paniceum is a beetle I would hesitate to raise in company. Like a sexually transmitted disease it is best kept out of sight and mind. In fact Stegobium paniceum is a reddish brown beetle barely 2mm in length whose larvae live in dried plants, dry bread and almost anything in a domestic foodstore. For two years my wife and I have been plagued by them.

We first spotted them in a jar of white bread flour. There soon followed other sightings. Soon they were everywhere. The cracked wheat, kept in a screw-top jar was alive with them, an unopened packet of dried mushrooms had been infiltrated. Our baby's breakfast cereal became infested, spice jars fell prey and the flour bins were bighted again. Infected food was thrown away. Flour drums were repeatedly emptied and spice jars discarded. No container was impervious, not even screw-top glass jars.

Now our strict regime of inspecting all food carefully and destroying any that is suspect, of storing fresh supplies in airtight containers and of maintaining a quick turn-over of produce has achieved relative success. We have not seen a beetle for two months.

Our local environmental health officer confessed the Stegobium paniceum was a new one on them and advised a liberal use of insecticide. Experts at the Natural History Museum were less reticent about the bread beetle, as they call it, and less enthusiastic about the insecticide. Go into any home, they said, and you will find either furniture, bread or carpet beetle.

These past months, for my wife and I, have been long, bitter and at times embarrassing. After all, beetles and hugs are, in the public mind, associated with dirt. And our success at ridding our house of this monster may be short lived. The Natural History Museum also said that Stegobium paniceum is part and parcel of the environment and that it would be extremely foolish to believe we could ever rid ourselves of the pest completely. Stegobium paniceum is here to stay, but not, I hope, in my larder.

Michael Young

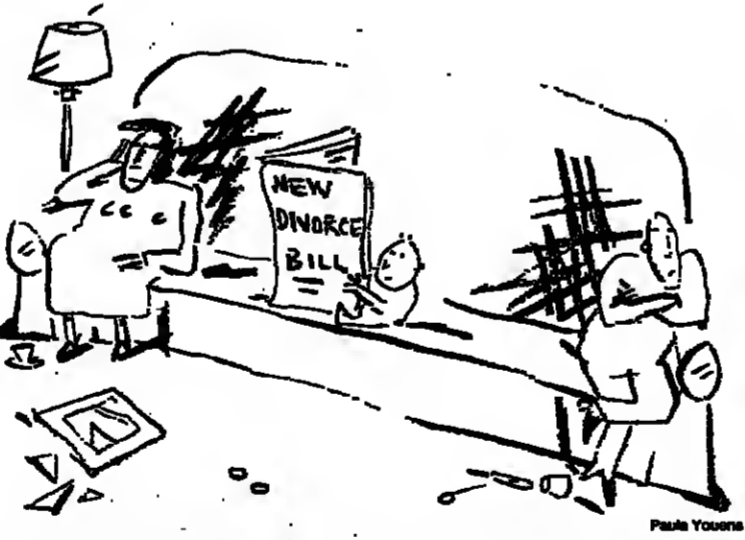
Till the Bill do us part

Few items in this short sharp summer session of Parliament, promise to provoke as much controversy as the Government's plans, outlined in last week's Queen's Speech, to introduce a new divorce Bill. As yet unpublished, the new Bill is expected to consist, for the most part, of a Private Member's Bill presented last spring by Mr Martin Stevens, Tory MP for Hammersmith and Mr Leo Abse, leader of the All Party Committee for Divorce Reform. That Bill failed on its second reading after feminist rights and single parent groups persuaded Miss Joan Lester, then MP for Eton and Slough, to withdraw her sponsorship. The new Government Bill, which will contain some non-controversial additions, is certain to go through, but not without a stormy passage.

It is designed to end the so called 'meal ticket for life' maintenance system. The clearly impractical objective of the 1973 Matrimonial Causes Act, that the courts should try to leave both parties in the same position as if the marriage had continued, is abandoned. Now 40 per cent of married women work, divorce reformers who suspect that the maintenance changes are still cosmetic and the conduct clause truly destructive.

It certainly does not appeal to the likes of the Married Women's Association whose chairman Mrs Juanita Frances says: "It's a law against women designed by men to protect themselves." She argues for keeping maintenance as a wife's right. The promoters of the original bill have uttered many soothing words about removing the grosser inequalities in the present system of maintenance without hitting the older married woman who has never worked, not the younger ones with children to support. But Mrs Frances and her members, who have already lobbied MPs, are not the only ones suspicious of what the men are up to.

The single parents' groups who squashed the first Bill, are still pretty hostile. "We were very upset about women being branded as 'alimony drones' by the Law Commission and the media" Jane Streater of One Parent Families, says. "You got the impression that there were all these ladies lolling around living comfortably off their hard pressed husbands. The truth is that over half of lone parents are dependent on supplementary benefits. "Now we want to work constructively with this new Bill to stiffen up the rights of the children. At the moment the provisions are very vague - it looks like window dressing while the real purpose is to reduce the amount of maintenance paid by men." If, as the pro-divorce reform



women with children are disadvantaged in the job market, nor the single parent organizations who claim that more than half of lone parents depend on supplementary benefits. Neither does it satisfy the divorce reformers who suspect that the maintenance changes are still cosmetic and the conduct clause truly destructive.

lobby contends, these fears are vastly overdone, how do you get around the fact that women who leave their jobs to have children, particularly now with high unemployment, are permanently disadvantaged in the job market compared with men? "Women's wages are still way below men's", says Robbie Robson of 'Gingerbread' the single parents' group, "so even when a child has grown up, there should still be some recognition that the caring parent has given up some chances."

THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



The British Seaside Part I - Alan Hamilton discovers the old-fashioned side of beach holidays

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Plus

News from home and abroad: Family Life on the art of children; Values on how to put up your friends and relatives; Rock records of the month; Critics' Choice of what's on in the cinema and on the stage; guide to the coming week's events

THE TIMES DIARY

I'm-partial

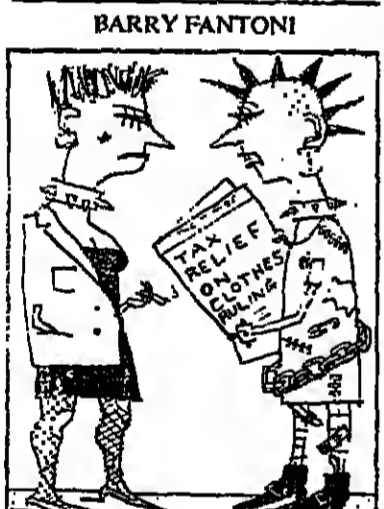
The new issue of The Listener bites the hand that feeds it hard enough to draw blood. In a second article on broadcasting from Northern Ireland, Peter Lennon reports that there is only one broadcast journalist in the province with senior editorial rank who is not an Ulster Protestant. The exception is Stephen Claypole, the BBC's editor, news and current affairs, fourth in seniority. He is English. Lennon asked all the broadcasters whether they considered the root cause of conflict in the province sectarian, social or political. All placed "sectarian" first...

Taking the cure

I should think the Queen has to suffer enough without The Health Express, a free sheet given away in Holland and Barrett health food stores, infringing the convention that her name is not used to advertise. According to Health Express, at any rate, nine new homeopathic remedies constitute "the system of medicine that the Queen carries with her on every royal trip". The nine branded products are for insomnia, rheumatic pain, lumbago and sciatica; hay fever; mental or physical tiredness; indigestion and digestive disorders; colds and influenza; haemorrhoids; and skin problems. Poor dear, what she has to put up with!

Squatting MPs

It is notoriously difficult for parliamentary new boys to fit in. With the difficulty in finding rooms, at least two groups of the pusher Conservative newcomers have taken matters into their own hands, and gone squatting. An aristocratic duo, Colin Moyrhan (Lewisham East) and the Hon. Thomas Sackville (Bolton East) have set up camp with Jonathan Sayeed (Bristol East), who modestly decided that the room he had obliged Tony Benn to vacate was too grand for him to occupy alone. George Walden (Buckingham), Jeremy Hanley (Richmond), Francis Maude (Warwickshire North), Antony Baldry (Banbury) and Peter Lilley (St Albans) have similarly appropriated an office in Palace Chambers. I will let you know if the bailiffs call.



Barry Fantoni. 'Just think - if we had a job we'd be entitled to an allowance.'

Earthy retort

The Soil Association is throwing muck at the slogan "Naturally British" adopted for the central Food from Britain exhibit at next week's Royal Show. The association, which campaigns for organic farming, says it is outraged at the "disgraceful and fraudulent" use of the words. Our grass, it points out, is grown with the aid of millions of tons of artificial fertilizers. Cereals are drenched with insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. Vegetables are grown in computer-controlled concrete channels. Poultry, pigs and cattle are pumped full of antibiotics and anabolic steroids and fattened on imported, processed feeds. Even the wretched animals, Friesian and Holstein cows and Landrace pigs, for example - can hardly claim to be "naturally British", especially when they result from artificial insemination.

Staying put

I am sorry to disappoint the Conservative freshers (and one or two older hands) who rushed to ring Capital Radio, after reading my column yesterday, to apply for Robin Squire's job as Conservative contributor on the programme Party Pieces. Squire, newly appointed PPS to Linda Chalker, the Transport Minister, has now been given a dispensation by his new boss to continue his pleasingly uncooperative contributions for the time being.

Edward Heath, conducting at the tenth birthday celebrations of Park Sheraton Tower hotel the other day, revealed that he still wears the champagne-colored silk pyjamas he was given when the hotel opened. This suggests that they are of very durable quality, for that he does not wear pyjamas that often.

Paul Routledge finds the trade unions bloodied but unbowed Warming up for a hard winter

The unions have been understandably subdued since the election debacle last month, but two key conferences next week will see them emerging from the shock and spoiling for a fresh fight.

The miners, meeting in Perth, and the Transport and General Workers in Douglas, Isle of Man, are keen to demonstrate that the drubbing their party got at the polls has not diminished their self-confidence or blunted their sense of purpose. If the labour movement still has a cutting edge, it is to be found in the NUM and the TGWU.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the pitmen's left-wing leader, will sound a rallying cry in his presidential address on Monday. He is characteristically undismayed, insisting: "Amidst all the gloom and despondency that one can see in the trade union movement I am looking very optimistically and with a great deal of confidence towards the future."

"It is my honest assessment that out of the present economic and political crisis we can see the development of a struggle that will lead us into a far wider-ranging arena than ever right or left even contemplated."

Tough words, but can Mr Scargill get the miners to back him? He was twice worsted by his own members in the pithead ballot box last winter, when they rejected industrial action over pay and pit closures. But he persists in believing that the colliers will rise again.

The NUM national executive is putting an emergency motion to the conference proposing an intensive campaign in the coalfields to acquaint the miners with National Coal Board plans to shed as many as 65,000 jobs over the next few years. This would be followed by yet another strike ballot "at the appropriate time".

Asked when that would be, Mr Scargill replies sharply. "When we can win". The customary time for balloting is around September or October, when the NCB makes its final pay offer. This year is likely to be no exception and the industry is expected to be in ferment after the formal takeover of the coal board chairmanship by Mr Ian MacGregor on September 1.

The miners have also changed their strategy on wages. Instead of asking for huge percentage cash increases, in a package claim that carries insufficient credibility with the men, the militant areas are proposing a demand for "substantial" increases, which will leave the union with room for manoeuvre.

Pitmen settled for 6.5 to 7 per cent on earnings last November, at a time when the Government was seeking a 3.5 per cent ceiling on public sector settlements. Ministerial pleas for "water-thin" increases of 2 to 3 per cent in the next wage round are sure to fall on deaf ears in the mines.

However, the miners' money militancy has not really been tested for a decade - since the big strikes of the early 1970s. They have either accepted voluntary restraint or been bought off by above-the-norm increases. Should the coal board and the Cabinet take a tough line on pay, they might just deliver Mr Scargill the majority he needs for a strike.

The Scottish miners who are putting up the pay policy motion argue that it demonstrates that "the NUM is determined to pursue its democratic right to bargain for improved wages and conditions", a sentiment that will be heavily endorsed by the 1,200 TGWU activists attending the transport union conference.

While some moderate union leaders hint strongly that the TUC should adapt to political reality and engage in serious discussions with Mrs Thatcher's second-term government, the TGWU will make a powerful public declaration of its traditionally hard-line policies.

The transport workers will reject moves to water down the union's commitment to free collective bargaining - a policy which presumes that there is money to negotiate about, not just a pre-determined limit of 'x' per cent. Their influence across a wide spectrum of industries and services, ranging from the docks to hotels, will pull reluctantly behind the TGWU many unions whose leaders prefer the

more comfortable environment of wage restraint.

The TGWU is regarded by the left as the bulwark that will stop the rest of political uncertainty that has followed the election result. The union's predominantly left-wing executive is plainly not attracted to the newly fashionable retreat to the right being offered by such figures as Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the engineering workers.

Mr Walter Greendale, the TGWU's hard-left president, taking the chair for his first biennial policy conference, is confident that the transport workers will reject all forms of wage restraint, adhere to unilateral nuclear disarmament and withdrawal from the EEC - and support Mr Neil Kinnock in his attempt to win the leadership of the Labour Party.

The miners will do much the same. On neither agenda is there any suspicion of a rank and file political revolt in favour of the law reforms about to be introduced by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

Ministers may feel that they have won the argument in the country, but the policy-making processes of the Labour movement are grinding inexorably towards a sort-out, which could come this winter. The path for that will be charted next week, in the formal debates and behind-the-scenes discussions on strategy in the movement's two most politically alert unions.

The Times Portrait: Andreas Papandreu



Ironically France, under a fellow-socialist government and generally very pro-Greek, is being as uncooperative as anyone in its attitude to Greek demands. President Mitterrand makes little effort to conceal his impatience with Papandreu's posturings. He was profoundly irritated by the Greek prime minister's clumsy attempt to stage a meeting between him and Yassir Arafat in Athens last September, and at the pre-Williamson hearing of European socialist leaders he could be seen staring fixedly ahead of him while Papandreu spoke animatedly into his ear.

Where Chelsea leads, will Britain follow?

Senior members of the Liberals and SDP have been reflecting optimistically on the future shape of the Alliance. But, further down both parties, the confident slogans of the election have given way to a less confident "Where do we go from here?" There are some intriguing Alliance noises in the grass roots. The Alliance's future will be settled as much by that network of local shifts, splits and deals as by the pronouncements from on high.

David Watt

Mrs Thatcher's box of gimmicks

There is something peculiarly forbidding about a collection of people gathered together for no reason except membership of the same profession. Congresses of funeral directors, quantity surveyors, clergymen and proctologists abound these days and are no doubt useful, as well as congenial, jamborees. But one cannot help imagining the conversation at breakfast in the Congress Faculty of the Excelsior Motel somewhere off the M Umpteen, and shuddering.

Philip Howard

Wanted: a print-out with a happy ending

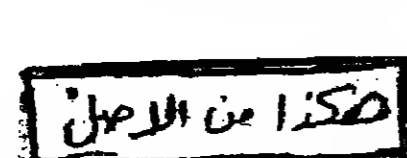
Some of my best friends are publishers, but... I wish that they could devise a simpler way of paying authors their royalties. Philip Howard Wallace said that publishers should never commission journalists to write books, because disappointment lay in store for both parties. Either the book took the advance royalties, and was so mesmerized by the distance ahead of the deadline that he never delivered. Or he did deliver, and was disgruntled not to be paid, having forgotten about the advance and spent it years before.

Richard Evans

It has become a platitude to grumble about the obscurity of the PLR registration forms. It is their competence that worries me now. I have now received back a computer print-out of titles that have been registered PLR. At the bottom the sage machine has typed the not exactly inspiring message: "Please note that there may be minor inaccuracies or omissions in the title / contributor / Publisher and/or year column. Any such errors should be ignored."

Stubs butters Freeman, Freeman butters Stubs

The only hope, I think, is to write a romantic novel that will win the Trask Prize. You remember, Betty Trask, the great and good writer of gleefully love stories, left enough money to give a sum not unadjacent to £40,000 a year for romantic fiction. Even now Angela Carter and Martin Amis are rewriting the endings of their next books. The Trask Prize may change the direction of the British Novel.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
June 30: The Queen, accompanied by The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, this morning in Holyrood Park reviewed the Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) to mark its 350th Anniversary.

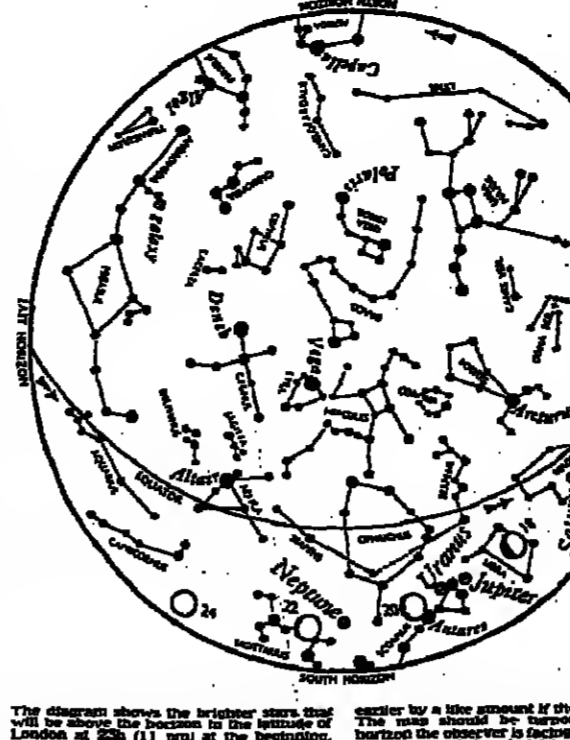
Palace of Holyroodhouse, the Countess of Arline, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Squadron Leader Adam Wise and Mr Ivor Guild (Barrister of the Palace of Holyroodhouse) were in attendance.
The Queen gave a dinner party at the Palace of Holyroodhouse at which The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was present.

Lieutenant for Hertfordshire (Major-General Sir George Burns), Lady Juliet Townsend was in attendance.
KENSINGTON PALACE
June 30: The Duchess of Gloucester was present this afternoon at the Cowen Tennis Championships, held at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon.

The sky at night in July

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will be in superior conjunction on the 9th and will not be observable this month.
Venus still dominates the western sky in the evenings and will reach greatest brilliancy on July 19th, magnitude -4.2. It is beginning to draw in towards the Sun, setting earlier and no longer appearing on our map as it has done for the last three months.



The Earth will be at aphelion, the point in its elliptical orbit furthest from the Sun, on the 6th and the Sun will have its minimum angular size. This is not noticeable, the diameter being 0.52 of a degree compared with 0.543 in January, but it is measurable.

The diagram shows the brighter stars and planets as they appear in the sky on the evening of July 1st. The Sun is at the top, and the Moon is at the bottom. The diagram is divided into four quadrants: North, East, South, and West.

Fortcoming marriages

Mr M. R. Parkin and Miss D. M. F. Head
The engagement is announced between Mr M. R. Parkin, of Pinnerwean, File, and Mrs M. M. Hickson, of Whetstone, and Diana M. Frances, only daughter of Sir Francis Head, Bt, of Mellow, Surrey, and Mrs H. J. Shaw, of Kennington.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 30: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today opened the Old Course Golf and Country Club, St Andrews, Fife.
Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Colonel Sir John Gilmore, Bt (Her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain), the Reverend George and Mrs Wildie and Mr Stuart Gray.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

June 30: Princess Alexandra today named HMS Peacock, the first of a new class of Royal Navy Patrol Craft built for service with the Hongkong Squadron, at the Hall Russell Shipyard in Aberdeen, Scotland.
Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Luncheons

HM Government
Sir Cive Whitmore, Permanent Secretary of State, Ministry of Defence, presided at a luncheon at Admiralty House given in honour of Mr D. B. Rice. Other guests were: Sir C. Norman, Mr J. H. M. Bell, Mr J. M. H. Smith, Mr J. M. Leape, Mr J. M. Leape, Mr J. M. Leape.

Receptions

The Duke of Kent was present at a reception given by the Prime Minister and Mrs Denis Thatcher at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of British exporters.
Royal Society of Medicine
Sir James Watt, President of the Royal Society of Medicine, received the guests at an evening reception held on Wednesday at Chancery House, after the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster had delivered the annual Stevens Lecture for the laity on 'Thoughts of a Doctor's Son'.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr J. M. O. Soudagars, aged 54, Ambassador, Ankara, concurrently Ambassador (non-resident) to Burundi, to Rwanda and to the Congo, to be Ambassador to Bulgaria in succession to Mr G. L. Bullard.
Mr Anthony Pragnell, deputy director of the Independent Broadcasting Authority until his retirement this week, to be a member of the board of Channel Four Television.

Cambridge University tripos examination results

Table listing examination results for various tripos parts (1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4) across different subjects like Architecture, Chemical Engineering, Mathematics, etc.

OBITUARY THE EARL OF DUNDEE Former Foreign Office Minister

The Earl of Dundee, PC, JP, DL, 11th Earl, who died on June 29 at the age of 81, had served as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from 1961 to 1964, and was from 1962 to 1964 Deputy Leader of the House of Lords. Earlier in his political career he had, as Mr Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, been Unionist MP for Western Renfrew from 1931 to 1945.



He was born on May 3, 1902, the son of Colonel Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, de jure 10th Earl, though the family had been deprived of both its title and the hereditary office of Royal Standard Bearer for Scotland through the influence of the Duke of Lauderdale of the notorious Cabal of Charles II.

SIR ALMERIC RICH

Sir Almeric Rich, Bt, who died on June 29, aged 86, was a governor in the Prison and Borstal Service of singular achievement. Notably eccentric in his methods - he lived in a cell even when visiting establishments other than his own - he yet commanded great influence on those in his care.

SIR EVAN CHARLTON

Mark Dodd writes: Sir Evan Charlton, whose obituary you published on June 27, undoubtedly attained the peak of his career in India during his years as editor of The Statesman. But on his retirement the BBC's Eastern Service was fortunate enough to capture him, first as a writer on South Asian Affairs, and later to run its largest language service to India, the Hindi Service, and also the services in Tamil and Nepali.

SIR WILLIAM LILEY

Professor H. C. McLaren writes: I write to add a note to your obituary of Sir William Liley. In his teaching he always implied that, from the moment of conception the mother's health must be preserved, but this also applied to the foetus whom he always referred to as 'him' or 'her' never 'it'.

Birthdays today

Sir Max Betmore, 79; Sir Alan Campbell, 84; Miss Leslie Caron, 52; Miss Olivia Havilland, 67; Lady Faulkner of Downpatrick, 88; Mrs Hans Werner Henze, 57; Air Chief Marshal Sir Anthony Heald, 65; Lord Irving of Dartford, 68; Sir Joseph Latham, 78; Viscount Leventhorpe, 68; Miss Jean Marsh, 49; General Sir Thomas Pearson, 69; the Right Rev Dr V. J. Pike, 76; Miss J. Sadler, 56; Mr Peter Watkyns, 65; the Very Rev A. B. Webster, 50; Mrs Doris Williams, 69.

Garden party

Colonel's Commandant, Colonel's Commandant, Royal Engineers, active and retired, held a garden party at the Royal Engineers Officers' Mess, Minsley Mansions, yesterday.

St Roman's School

St Roman's School, Hawkhurst, Kent, founded at Worthing, celebrates its centenary on July 15 as it was founded by St Roman on July 15, 888.

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MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

US problems knock BOC

ACCOUNTANTS: Dealings began June 26, Dealings end July 1, Contango Day July 4, Settlement Day July 11.

The hoped for recovery in North America for BOC, the industrial gases and health care group, appears to be no nearer. Yesterday the shares tumbled 8p to 222p after a visit to brokers James Capel by Mr Richard Giordano, the group's American chairman, who has raised almost £150m for BOC on the market in the past year.

But even he was unable to offer much hope to analysts that BOC's trading problems were over. At best the group's recovery in the US, its most important market, remains mixed. As a result Capel is sticking to his original forecast of around £90, before tax for the current year against £112m last year.

Meanwhile, BOC is undecided about what to do with its stake in Mountain Medical Equipment. Following the Glasscock acquisition in January the group owns 52 per cent of Mountain Medical and has now appointed the investment bankers Burnham Lambert to advise it on Mountain's investment value.

The rest of the equity market rallied, inspired by the overnight performance on Wall Street and the general feeling that the selling had been overdone.

Street and the general feeling that the selling had been overdone. Among the leaders, Becham recovered 6p to 356p after heavy selling earlier in the week.

Just two months ago Turkish businessman Mr Mehmet Tecimer and Mr Yalcin Akbay of Waxson Establishment paid 8p a share for Fenton Hill's 75 per cent stake in Bellar Cosmetics. The share price responded with a leap to 200p and words of caution from the Bellar board, which said the high price was unjustified. Yesterday the shares closed 20p up at a new high of 285p.

Week rumours in the market suggest the drugs group is about to bid for the New Jersey men's toiletries group, MEM. Becham says it never comments on market rumour. Elsewhere in blue chips.

Boots rose 4p to 267p. Cadbury Schweppes 3p to 111p. Distillers 5p to 245p, Dunlop 2p to 66p. Glaxo 12p to 900p, Hawker Siddeley 10p to 338p, Imperial Group 6p to 126p and Tate & Lyle 6p to 330p.

The FT Index ended the day 6.8 up at 720.7. But girls showed little inclination to follow the lead of equities. Small gains of between 1/2 and 1 1/2 were reported in longs, reflecting the firmer pound which closed 0.7 cents up at \$1.4345.

The Chancellor's hopes of cutting taxes produced a flurry of activity in the consumer sector. Retailers saw MFI rise 6p to 153p, British Home Stores 2p to 207p, Carrys Group 4p to 365p and J. H. Prynne 5p to 185p. In drinks, H. P. Bulmer rose 5p to 315p. Whitbread 'A' 3p to 137p and Amalgamated Distilled Products with full-year figures due out next week, added 7p to 162p.

Unstall Telecom which makes communications equipment for the elderly, made a bright start on the Unlisted Securities Market. The 3 million shares offered by brokers Griesvenor Grant at a minimum tender price of 100p

Brokers Cazenove had to work for their money yesterday trying to place a line of 4 million shares in Standard Telephone & Cables at around 312p. This was probably responsible for the electrical sector's poor showing compared with the rest of the equity market. Shares of STC ended the day 2p lower at 314p.

were struck at 140p. The first price showed the shares trading at 151p, a premium of 11p. Wednesday's newcomer to the USM, CPU Computers, recovered from its nervous start to close at 133p, a 3p premium. Also making their debut

yesterday were shares of Pacific Gas & Electric, America's biggest gas and electric utility, which opened at £19p. The group is already quoted in New York and Los Angeles and has been brought to the London market by brokers Moore

Govett. Shares of L. Texas Petroleum, which made its debut earlier in the week, rose 1p to 2 1/2p. Despite its name the shares are quoted only on the London market.

Shares of Abwood Machine Tools were suspended at 3p after details of the proposed capital reconstruction. Mr H. K. Chai, a director of Abwood's plans to reverse his privately owned licensed deposit taker, Barrie Vanger, into Abwood in return for 44 million Abwood shares. The deal values Vanger at £2.7m. Mr Chai intends to retain 27 million shares, while brokers Henderson Crosthwaite will place the rest with Far Eastern clients.

Earlier this year Mr Chai and his associates bought 33.9 per cent of Abwood. Mr Chai now owns 40.5 per cent of the ordinary shares and 42.5 per cent of the new shares and intends to bid for the rest.

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Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ Telephone 01-537 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 720.7 up 8.8 FT Gilts: 52.07 up 0.13 Bargains: 25,029

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE Sterling \$1.5340 up 65pts Index 84.3 up 0.4

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Base rates 9 1/2 3 month interbank 9 3/4 9 11/16

PRICE CHANGES

Hickling P coat 78p + 33p Atlantic Res 58p + 15p Modern Eng. 30p + 4p

TODAY

Interims: Henlys, Oakwood Gr. Finals: Great Northern Telegraph Co's hldg co (div), Klen-e-Ze

NOTEBOOK

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries reported a 28 per cent rise in pretax profits to £41.1m in the year to last May.

Lotus secur. £2m credit

British Car Auctions, which earlier this week agreed to provide £3.5m of equity finance for Group Lotus, has also arranged a £2m line of credit with Lloyds Bank

FIELDHOUSE QUILTS

Mr William Fieldhouse, who ne looked set to pick up a record £1m golden handshake from Vantona Vitvella, has topped down from the company

STEEL SCHEME

The government's £34m private sector steel scheme is to be extended and expanded, although the amount of public money available to assist with the costs will remain the same.

MORE FAILURES: Almost 6,400 companies in England and Wales went into liquidation in the first six months of the year, a 15.2 per cent increase on the same period last year.

WALL STREET

Stocks begin to firm

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks were firm after pulling back from their initial advance yesterday though trading was moderate.

Search for compromise at Unctad

Last minute haggling has delayed the end of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) here: the final version, originally due for yesterday, is now set for today and the meeting is not likely to end until Saturday.

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Gloomy report forecasts no dent in jobless total

UK growth will lag behind rest of industrialized world, says Bank

Britain's economic growth will continue to lag behind the rest of the industrialized world and will not be sufficient to make any dent in the jobless total over the next year or so, according to the Bank of England's latest Quarterly Bulletin.

Williams & Glyn's name to vanish

The name of Williams & Glyn's will disappear from high streets in England and Wales in two years' time, Royal Bank of Scotland Group announced yesterday that it will merge its Scottish arm, Royal Bank of Scotland and the English subsidiary, Williams & Glyn's, and the bank will then be known by the parent company's name.

Richardson bows out

Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne, aged 67, left the Bank of England yesterday after 10 turbulent years as its Governor.

Philips and Siemens talk on music link

New York-based Warner Communications, Netherlands' Philips and West Germany's Siemens are holding talks to create the world's largest-selling recorded music business.

Goodwin Squires prosecuted

Goodwin Squires Securities, the former licensed deposit taker, is the subject of the Bank of England's first prosecution against illegal deposit-taking under the 1979 Banking Act.

Deal on financial news service

New York (AP-DJ) - Dow Jones says it has reached an agreement in principle with the Associated Press and Telerate to form a company which will market Telerate's financial information services and the AP-Dow Jones newswires to subscribers outside the US and Canada.

Ending of exchange controls gives UK a \$3bn surplus

Not only has Britain joined an elite club of those nations in profit from investment income placed abroad, but it is now the third most important member.

City Comment

Tidying the merger muddle

The hazy pragmatism of competition policy in Britain has been fast degenerating towards a shambles as recommendations were ignored from Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of Fair Trading, and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was equally spurned.

BTR delay on Tilling

The future of the six remaining executive directors of Thomas Tilling will be decided in a fortnight by new owners BTR.

Deal on financial news service

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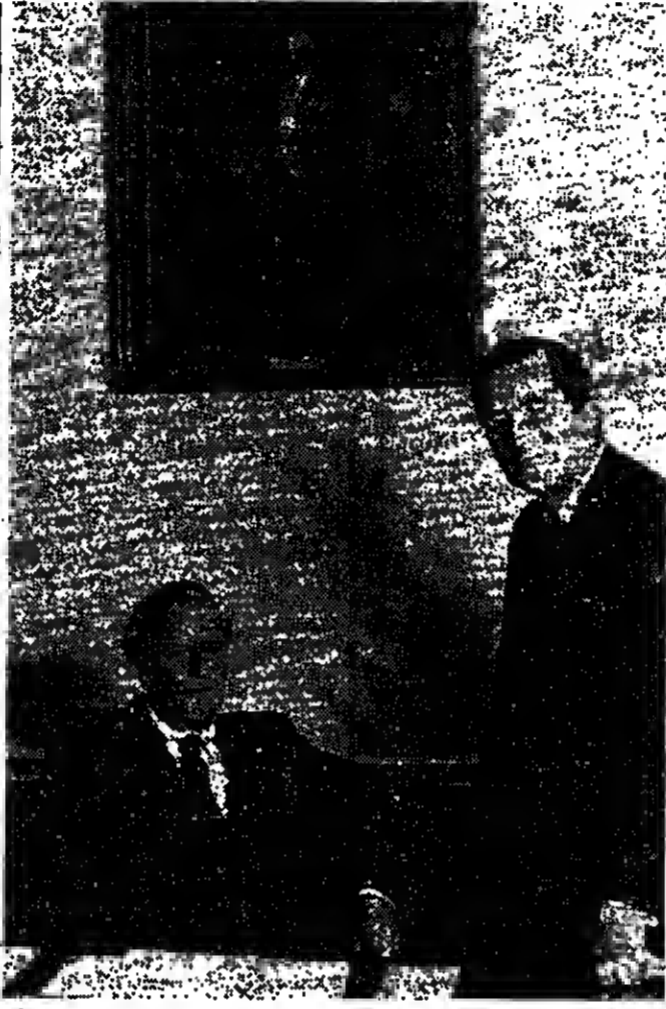
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Ending of exchange controls gives UK a \$3bn surplus

Not only has Britain joined an elite club of those nations in profit from investment income placed abroad, but it is now the third most important member.



Giving up the chair: Lord Richardson (left) with his successor (photograph by John Voos).

Hongkong property loans hit Barclays

Hongkong (AP Dow Jones) - Barclays Bank has set aside much of last year's operating income at its Hongkong merchant banking subsidiary, Barclay Asia Ltd, to cover losses from underwriting a share issue by a local property company, the company's annual report reveals.

BTR delay on Tilling

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Deal on financial news service

New York (AP-DJ) - Dow Jones says it has reached an agreement in principle with the Associated Press and Telerate to form a company which will market Telerate's financial information services and the AP-Dow Jones newswires to subscribers outside the US and Canada.

NORMAN BROADBENT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED advertisement with contact information and office address.

Tring set to recommend takeover

By Jeremy Warner
The directors of Tring Hall, troubled City issuing house, are poised to recommend to shareholders a previously rejected takeover bid from May-based Haverford Securities.

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Beecham Group p.l.c.

The Board of Beecham Group p.l.c. ("the Guarantor") announced on 21st June, 1983 that arrangements had been completed for the issue of 68,487,057 new Ordinary shares of 25p each at 31p per share by way of rights to Ordinary shareholders of the Guarantor on the register at the close of business on 27th May, 1983

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, the above-mentioned adjustment to the Conversion Price shall, as regards Bonds in respect of which notices of conversion have been tendered during the period 28th May, 1983 to 22nd June, 1983 inclusive, be deemed to have been applied with effect from 27th May, 1983.

1st July, 1983

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

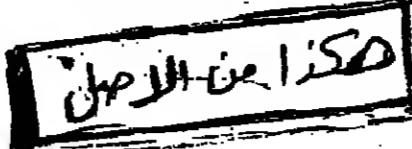
Table with 3 columns: Company Name, Year, Profit/Loss, Turnover, Dividend. Includes Sardon Hill Group, Ashdown Investment Trust, Vesco Stone Group, Arden Electrical, Warner Holidays, Burns-Anderson, British Tar Products, Brooke Tool Engineering, Brythouses Dudley.

COMMODITIES

Table with multiple columns: Commodity Name, Price, Change. Includes LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, COPPER HIGH GRADE, STANDARD CATHODES, LONDON COMMODITY PRICES, RUBBER, SUGAR, WALL STREET.

WALL STREET

Table with multiple columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Includes AMP Inc, Alford Chem, Allied Chem, Alka Chemicals, Alcan, Amstar Inc, Amstar Corp, Amstar Fibre, Amstar Paper, Amstar Text, Amstar Tissue, Amstar Wire, Amstar Yarn, Amstar Paper, Amstar Text, Amstar Tissue, Amstar Wire, Amstar Yarn.



"Our 1982 earnings were the best ever - for the third consecutive year! These operating managers did an extraordinary job of managing adversity."

T. Mitchell Ford, Chairman and President.

"Because we were able to continue the investments necessary for growth and profitability, we entered 1983 with a number of pluses. The tough, daily decisions we made have strengthened the company's competitive position. Not only should we be able to adjust better to the problems we see continuing worldwide, but we are also in a good position to take advantage of any improvement that might materialize in the various world economies."



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LEE A. ASSEO Group President Footwear Materials Group



THOMAS T. GATELY Vice President Group President, Hardware Group



RONALD J. HODGE Group President Fastener Group



RAYMOND A. DEVITA Vice President - Group President, Glass Machinery Group



N. WAYNE ETTER Vice President Group President, Chemical Group



TOM BLEASDALE Vice President Group President, Footwear



STEPHEN J. RUFFI Executive Vice President Footwear and Industrial Operations



KENNETH A. JOSEPHSON Vice President - Group President, Special Machinery Group



WILLIAM C. LICHTENFELS Executive Vice President Commercial and Components Operations



WILLIAM F. SCANLON Group President Shoe Machinery Group

Japan Air Lines are taking on new executives every day.

Table with 3 columns: Day, Route, Destination. Includes Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka, Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka, Heathrow - Moscow - Tokyo - Osaka, Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka, Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka, Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka, Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka, Heathrow - Copenhagen - Tokyo - Osaka.

Which day would be the most convenient for you to fly to Japan? Fly Japan Air Lines and you take your pick. Because we fly London every single day on one or two routes - via Moscow or the direct route.

reputation for excellence. For further information, contact your local Travel Agent. The longer the flight, the more the details matter. JAPAN AIR LINES

APPOINTMENTS

Mr S. M. Yassukovich, group chief executive of European Banking Group, has been named deputy chairman. Mr W. R. Stee has been appointed managing director and will be chief operating officer.

Base Lending Rates

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Rate. Includes AEN Bank, Barclays, BCCI, Consolidated Crds, C. Hoare & Co, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, Nat Westminster, TSB, Williams & Glyn's.

EMHART

AUSTRIA: USM Osterreich GmbH/Tucker GmbH ENGLAND: Bostik Limited/The British United Shoe Machinery Company, Limited/Farrel Bridge Limited/Fastener Group/Limited/USMCI Leicester FRANCE: Bostik SA/Manufacture Francaise D'Oeillets Metalliques, SA/Taxon Franco, S.A./USM France, SA GERMANY: Bostik GmbH/DOM Sicherheitstechnik GmbH & Company KG/Deutsche Vereinigte Schuhmaschinen GmbH (DVSG)/Emhart GmbH/Technisches Zentrum der Bostik Gesellschaften/Tucker GmbH HOLLAND: B.V. Verenigde Sloten-on Bouwbeslagfabrieken (V.S.B.)/USM Benelux BV ITALY: ACMA SpA/Assistenza Tecnica Emhart Srl/Corbin Company/USM Italia Company SPAIN: Union de Maquinaria Para Calzado SWITZERLAND: Emhart Zurich SA/USM (Schweiz) AG

Form with fields: NAME, ORGANIZATION NAME, ADDRESS, CITY, COUNTRY. Includes contact information for T. Mitchell Ford, Chairman and President, Emhart Corporation.



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Republic of Tunisia

Tunisian National Ports Authority

International Competitive Tender for the Rehabilitation of the Grain Quay at Bizerta

Notice of Invitation to Prequalify

The Tunisian National Ports Authority intends implementing the rehabilitation and the extension of the grain quay at the port of Bizerta, in order to allow the handling of grain in ships of 50,000 DWT.

The works, financed by a loan from The World Bank and estimated to cost approximately 1 million Tunisian Dinars will be the subject of international competitive tendering for which there will be a prequalification of interested firms.

The works consist essentially of:

- the dredging of 430,000 m³ of sand
- the construction of three dolphins of 12 m diameter.

Firms wishing to be prequalified should submit their request by registered letter before 26 July 1983 at 12 noon to Monsieur le Président Directeur Général of the Tunisian National Ports Authority, Bâtiment Administratif, Port de la Goulette, Tunisia.

To be valid, requests for prequalification must comply with the prequalification documents, which can be obtained from the Technical Direction of the Tunisian National Ports Authority.

Michael Prest and John Lawless on the implications of unitary taxation

Headaches for multinationals as Americans maximize income

BAT Industries had thought that its tax liability to the State of California for the last decade was agreed. But on Tuesday, less than 24 hours after the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of states to impose unitary taxation, California was requesting a review. That "review" is but one of the many ramifications of California vs Container Corporation (a subsidiary of Mobil) which are causing headaches in boardrooms. If American states - and countries such as Nigeria or Brazil - also try to levy unitary taxes, the effect on corporate profits, financial structure and stock market ratings could be marked.

Unitary tax is a system whereby a government taxes a business within its jurisdiction on the percentage its operations represent of the worldwide turnover, profits or payroll of the group of which the business is part, rather than simply charge it on the profits declared in the state or country.

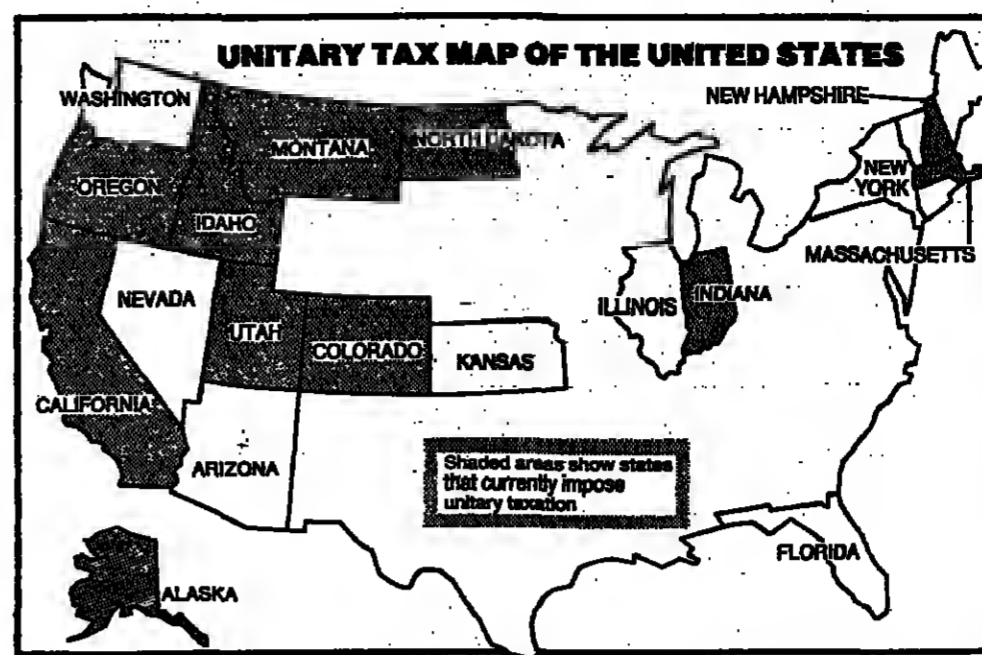
But the anguish is not confined to business. Governments of America's main trading partners, not least Britain as well as Japan and the European Community, are furious at what they regard as a dangerous threat to the international tax system. In Whitehall, officials mutter that the United States federal government has not kept faith by failing to legislate against unitary taxation.

The issue could become another of those causes between Europe, Japan and the EEC an extension of rows about extraterritoriality, the Soviet gas pipeline, and technology transfer. Yet it does have a basis in fact and theory.

And, ironically, it is possible that the attempt by states to augment their income through unitary taxation will backfire as companies move to locations with lower tax rates. Multinationals may now switch between American states as they do between Third World countries.

The proponents of unitary tax argue that it minimizes the opportunities for big companies to shift their profits for tax purposes beyond the government's reach and so gives the people of state or country a fair share of the profits. The tax policies of multinationals have long been a sore point and have raised accusations of transfer pricing, exploitation of currency movements, and the like.

The counter argument is that it should be an axiom of tax law that nobody pays tax twice on the same unit of income. This is fundamental to the British tax system, and goes a long way to explain why the Inland Revenue placed so much emphasis in the mid-1970s on concluding



a double-taxation treaty with the United States. That treaty was finally ratified in 1980. Similar treaties are in force with many countries and, it is maintained, enshrine official opposition to unitary taxation.

If, therefore, unitary taxation was allowed to take hold, the financial position of international companies could be transformed. Higher taxes mean lower profits; that in turn means lower values for the heavily taxed assets; that could reduce the asset side of balance sheets and so affect gearing; and all these developments should be reflected in share prices. Investors might sell equity in affected companies.

UK industrialists say federal legislation is the solution

Far from setting a precedent, it now appears that the unitary tax system is going to rebound on states who take their tax profits today at the expense of tomorrow's industrial investment.

"It is perfectly logical that companies will simply decide to locate elsewhere," Mr Gerry Ball, tax consultant with the American accountancy firm of Arthur Anderson, said.

He spoke at a seminar at the US embassy on Tuesday - a seminar designed to look at the whole question of US investment - and found himself pinned to the wall by questions over unitary tax from an audience of 100 British firms which had just heard of the Supreme Court decision. Mr John Liddiard, deputy

group tax manager with BAT Industries, agreed. "Where there is a choice between investing in the 10 or 11 states which have unitary taxation, and others that do not, clearly companies will shy away from states which have it," he said.

BAT has 36 per cent of its assets in the US, and that market provided 45 per cent of its trading profit and 27 per cent of turnover. The unitary tax "affects us mainly on tobacco," said Mr Liddiard. "The Barclay cigarette we sell in California is the same as we make elsewhere."

"We thought we had agreed our tax liability with California, but the Revenue has now reopened the calculation. This judgment strengthens its hand because it establishes that unitary taxation is not unconstitutional."

Mr Ball added: "All decisions regarding the location of a factory are a complex mix." The two most important are personal and family considerations, and marketing.

"But if you are going to locate on the United States West Coast, there is no real reason why you shouldn't put your factory into Oregon, next to California, and truck your goods into the big market."

Most significant of all is a Bill at present going before the Oregon legislature which proposes to remove unitary tax from companies during the first five years of their operations.

"What is most infuriating to companies is to be making losses during their start-up period and still find themselves paying taxes," explained Mr Ball. "The first five years is also when it's at its most punitive." His firm has been advising Oregon on its moves. "Oregon is obviously concerned about

foreign investment, from Japan and Asia generally," he said. "That's where it draws most from."

Illinois is another state that has removed itself, in its case completely, from the list of states imposing unitary tax.

And Mr Mario Cuomo, New York state's new governor dropped unitary taxes against the headquarters of eight oil companies - a move adopted by his predecessor as a temporary budget-balancing exercise.

That list now reads as follows: Alaska, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon and Utah.

Financial position of companies could be transformed

California's complacency about its ability to go on sucking in investment, both American and foreign, stems from a decade-old claim that, if it were a country on its own, it would economically rank alongside Britain and China in terms of gross national product.

But that assuredness - a belief that the sheer size of its market is the ultimate magnet - has been knocked in several ways of late. It proclaims new arrivals but did not shout loudly when Woolworth closed its distribution and management centres in California and Chicago and centralized them in the little town of Junction City, Kansas. What should have chilled Californian hearts was the fact that Woolworth's \$30m

(£19.25m) investment in a new warehouse facility in the heartland of the Mid-West was to serve 23 western states.

"We are an overnight trucking time from Houston and New Orleans," said Mr Wade Anderson, Kansas state industrial development executive, "and two truck days from either coast. Why do you have to locate in California?"

Mr James Schwartz, the secretary of the Kansas Economic Development Authority, added: "Kansas does not impose unitary tax and we view it as a major disincentive to foreign investment."

Kansas has already attracted subsidiaries from British companies like British Oxygen, Chloride, Motherwell Bridge and Simon Engineering.

Those states which want to attract industry will go out of their way out to jump onto the unitary tax bandwagon. "Mr George Borey director of international client service at accountants Alexander Grant, said.

The unitary system is of greater concern to British industrialists than any other foreigners. Last year, United Kingdom firms supplied 63 new manufacturing plants in the US (36 of them on the East Coast) against 44 from Japan, 41 from West Germany, 37 from Canada and 19 from France. That was out of an annual total, for the US as a whole, of 271.

The competition to get job-creating factories from abroad has been intensifying. In 1981 there were 348 new plants from abroad, and in 1980 there had been 388.

These circumstances have led the British lobbying group, which represents some 60 companies, to argue that federal legislation is the only solution. Intense diplomatic pressure is likely to be directed at the US administration which, in the shape of the US Treasury, is sympathetic to the opponents of unitary tax. An "amicus curiae" brief was filed by the government in the California vs Container Corporation case.

The object of this pressure will be to push through identical bills which at present stand before the House of Representatives and the Senate. But gloomy Whitehall sources claim that only the threat of retaliation will stir Uncle Sam and Capitol Hill into action.

The hope, nevertheless, is that the question can be resolved before cases brought by Shell and Thorn-EMI come before the Supreme Court. Nobody wants another wide-ranging international dispute, and no company finance director wants to dig out the files of a decade ago.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc



Results 1983

Preliminary announcement

The audited results for the 52 weeks ended May 1, 1983 are as follows:

	1983 £m	1982 £m
Turnover	641.8	620.5
Operating profit	52.0	47.8
Financial income	2.8	2.4
Less: Financial expenses	54.8	50.2
Profit before taxation	13.7	18.0
Less: Taxation	41.1	32.2
Profit after taxation	14.2	9.7
Less: Extraordinary items	28.9	22.5
Attributable to Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc	—	3.4
Less: Preference dividends	26.9	19.1
Attributable to ordinary shareholders	0.5	0.5
Less: Ordinary dividends	26.4	18.6
Profit retained	13.2	12.4
Earnings per ordinary share before extraordinary items	9.4p	7.8p

In the 52 weeks ended May 1, 1983, the current cost profit before taxation was £29.1m (1982 £21.3m), and the amount attributable to ordinary shareholders after extraordinary items £14.4m (1982 £7.7m). After providing for dividends, £1.2m was transferred to reserves (1982 £4.7m from reserves).

The above results are an abridged version of the Company's full Accounts which carry an unqualified Auditor's report and which have not yet been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Pre-tax profits increased by 28%.

Beer: Higher earnings through greater productivity. Good recovery in licensed house contribution. Some beer volume decline linked with positive margin improvement.

Hotels: Better contribution from London hotels offset by more difficult trading conditions elsewhere. Overall earnings slightly down.

Waverley Group: USA and general beer exports continue growth. Elsewhere, volumes and contribution down. Off-licences have a difficult year.

Finance: Borrowings cut by £24m and lower interest rates result in much reduced finance costs.

Recommended final dividend of 3.163p—an increase of 10% making a total for full year of 4.663p (1982 4.375p).

The annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on August 18, 1983 at noon. The proposed final dividend will be paid on August 29, 1983 to ordinary shareholders on the register at the close of business on August 3, 1983.

The annual report and accounts will be posted on July 26, 1983. Additional copies can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc, Abbey Brewery, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh.

July 4th 1983 will be Independence of America Day

Citicorp Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.

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Notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest for the second one-month sub-period has been fixed at 10 1/8% per annum and that the interest payable for the second one-month sub-period in respect of US\$10,000 nominal of the Notes will be U.S.\$81.08. This amount will accrue towards the interest payment due August 31, 1983.

July 1, 1983, London
By: Citibank N.A. (CSSI Dept), Agent Bank **CITIBANK**

The Royal Bank of Scotland Mortgage Rate

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc announces that with effect from close of business on 1 July 1983 its Mortgage Rate will be increased to 11 1/4 per cent per annum

مكذوب من الأصل

CRICKET

ICC refuse even to hear from South Africans

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent
When asked at last night's Press conference after the annual meeting of the International Cricket Conference whether anything had changed with regard to South Africa and their readmission into the international cricketing fold...

Tourists eat well and stay on diet

By Peter Marson
PORTSMOUTH: New Zealand, with eight first innings wickets in hand, are 50 runs behind Combined Services...



Edgar: first out to last hour

had got to 22, the pitch's slowness possibly contributed to the downfall of de Caries, who hit Chaffield high and wide to mid-on where Edgar did well to make his catch...

GOLF

Rafferty takes an early lead

Stockholm, Renter - Ronan Rafferty, of Ireland, went to the 34th hole in a two-under-par 70...

Temple catch eye in training, Irish catch eye on the day

Irish eyes were smiling yesterday at Henley Royal Regatta with the victory of University College Dublin over Temple University...

The Diamond Sculls twice, 1977 and 1978. Crooks admits he is now just a row-for-fun competitor...

face another difficult encounter today in the Ladies' against their compatriots Trinity College Dublin...

YESTERDAY'S HENLEY RESULTS

Table with 4 columns: Cup Name, Winner, Runner-up, and other details.



Bailey: dropped a bhit

Consolation for Shropshire

By Richard Streeton
WELLINGTON: Somerset beat Shropshire by 87 runs. There was no eleventh-hour glory for Shropshire yesterday...

Duncan Perry ran himself out and Barnard was caught at cover. Somerset: 246 for 4 in 42 overs...

Oxford in struggle for runs

LORDS: Cambridge University, with eight second innings wickets in hand, defeated Oxford by 173 runs...

Competitors complain of rough time

Dallas (Renter) - In one respect, United States Open golf championship at the Oakmont country club course near Pittsburgh...

Kent hand Spelman £25,000

Guy Spelman, whose career with Kent was cut short by injury at the end of last season, has been awarded £25,000 from the club...

Barnett's boldness sees Derbyshire home

By Gerald Richmond
BURY ST EDMUNDS: Derbyshire, who were already being tipped as Derbyshire's over-achievers...

Warwickshire v Oxford

The following full scorecard from Edgbaston was received too late for inclusion in Wednesday's early editions of The Times...

Striking power of Thomas inspires Boehm

By John Watson
The British Open championship golf matches continued yesterday with last Sunday's Warwickshire Cup final...

NATWEST DRAW

Table listing NatWest Draw results for various counties.

Tron bowl out their neighbours

By Michael Barry
ran up one of the biggest wins of the first round when they beat Frampton-on-Severn 226 to 120...

Today's fixtures

Table listing today's cricket fixtures.

Cricket

Table listing cricket fixtures and results.



Tired but triumphant: an Eyre member after victory in the Thames challenge

Lauda sets Silverstone deadline

The former world motor racing champion, Niki Lauda, of Austria, and Northern Ireland's John Watson tried out new turbo-engined McLaren cars at the Porsche private circuit in Stuttgart yesterday...

POLO Striking power of Thomas inspires Boehm

By John Watson
The British Open championship golf matches continued yesterday with last Sunday's Warwickshire Cup final...

WATER POLO

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ (Canary Islands): Eight nations tournament first round: Wales 12, Finland 5, Israel 11, Norway 6, Scotland 12, Belgium 15, Switzerland 3, Sweden 12.

BOXING

BOXXING - Hidekazu Akai floored his sparring partner during an otherwise light workout yesterday as he prepares for his challenge contest against the World Boxing Council junior welterweight champion Bruce...

Double Sculls

M R Hayes and D J Pratt (Kingston RC) beat G Whittaker and J R Ringer (Trinity), 22, 7min 57sec.

Triple Sculls

J R Ward and G A Williams (White Rose) beat P H Jones and C J Perry (Loughborough Students), 23, 7min 57sec.

IN BRIEF

Lauda, the Formula One champion in 1975 and 1977, wants the cars to be ready for the British Grand Prix at Silverstone on July 16 to make the McLaren team more competitive...

FOR THE RECORD

AUCKLAND: International tournament: Moore G (New Zealand) 12, 11, 11; G Gower (Eng) 11, P Pearson (NZ) 11, 11; M D Hall (Eng) 10, G Stewart (NZ) 10, 10; S Van Sandt (NZ) 10, N Taylor (Eng) 10, 10.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 7, Baltimore Orioles 6, Toronto Blue Jays 4, Minnesota Twins 2, Milwaukee Brewers 4, Detroit Tigers 2, California Angels 2, Texas Rangers 1, Chicago White Sox 1, Seattle Mariners 2, Oakland Athletics 11, Kansas City Royals 6, Cleveland Indians 5, Boston Red Sox 3 and 10-11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta Braves 11, Houston Astros 1, San Diego Padres 12, Los Angeles Dodgers 2, St Louis Cardinals 2, New York Mets 2, Cincinnati Reds 2, San Francisco Giants 6, Chicago Cubs 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 6, Montreal Expos 5, Philadelphia Phillies 2 and 2-3.

FOOTBALL

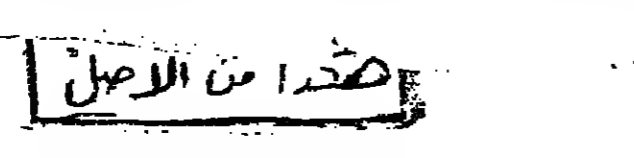
SPANISH LEAGUE CUP: second leg: Barcelona 2, Real Madrid (Barcelona won 2-3).

SHOOTING

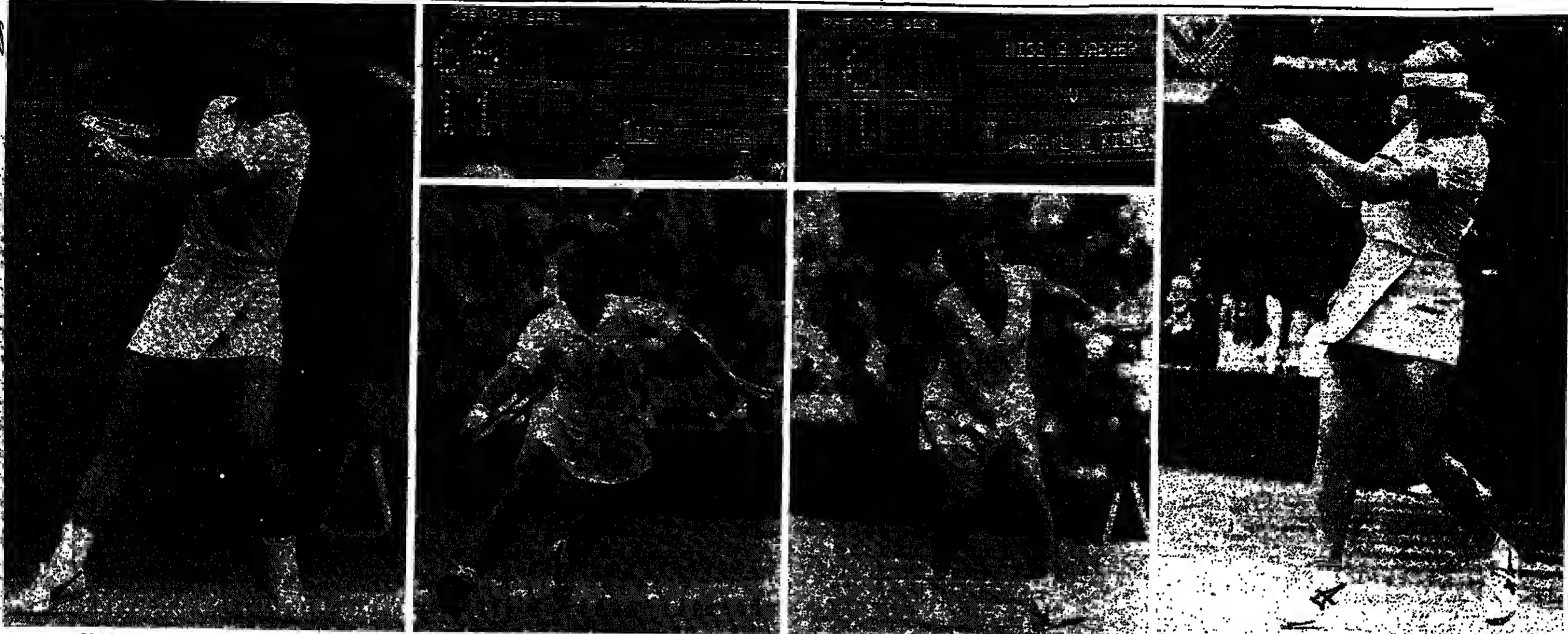
ST ANDREW'S: Scottish amateur meeting: 200 yds: G W Stewart 29 and 29 at 100 yards; 500 yds: G W Stewart 36 and 36; 1000 yds: G W Stewart 82 and 82; 1500 yds: G W Stewart 122 and 122; 2000 yds: G W Stewart 162 and 162; 3000 yds: G W Stewart 212 and 212; 4000 yds: G W Stewart 262 and 262; 5000 yds: G W Stewart 312 and 312; 6000 yds: G W Stewart 362 and 362; 7000 yds: G W Stewart 412 and 412; 8000 yds: G W Stewart 462 and 462; 9000 yds: G W Stewart 512 and 512; 10000 yds: G W Stewart 562 and 562.

GYMNASIUM

REDFORD: Middlesbrough 1, Preston 1.



Wimbledon: Miss Navratilova and Miss Jaeger take the short and one-sided route to the final



Neither Miss Navratilova nor Miss Jaeger (left and right) let the Wimbledon grass grow under their feet yesterday. They scythed down Miss Vermaak (left, centre) and Mrs King with unceremonious speed.

Veteran with 20 titles cannot concede 21 years

By David Miller

Anyone at Wimbledon yesterday could have been forgiven for mistaking the first round croquet matches at Budeleigh Salterton rather than the semi-finals of a grand slam tournament. It was as if to go and make a local telephone call and inadvertently miss a whole set. Poor Billie Jean King. The only consolation for the 41-year-old women's campaigner for women's equality with men is the swiftness of her exit as she conceded the first set 6-1, and it is to the credit of the 18-year-old that she never heard of the legend who was winning pro tournaments before the age of 15, that she did indeed play as if she had never heard of the legend who was never receiving all the sympathy from the crowd. Yet although she reluctantly conceded Mrs King many finger-holds for recovery, she allowed herself to concede a few lines. One-lined though the match may have been, Mrs King was nevertheless a lesson in concentration right to the last point. Though her racket constantly betrayed her, she was that through professional. When, at the end of the long second game on the second set, she served on advantage point at the only stage of the match at which she looked to be on level terms, she gazed down the court at Miss Jaeger and in that moment her concentration seemed as unshakable as granite. The touch was not there; she could not concede the 21 years, and as she left the arena she turned, for the first time ever, in a career of unparalleled success, for a last look back at the scene of former triumphs; just in case she should never be there again. Miss Navratilova, who has discarded her striped butcher's apron which apparently signified some cigarette or other and caused offence not merely to the aesthetic eye, must be wishing she could have had a more demanding match than Miss Vermaak was able to give her with the prospect offered her by Miss Jaeger in the final.

Mrs King's head falls after she is let down by the court

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Martina Navratilova, three times champion, will play Andrea Jaeger, aged 18, in the women's singles final at Wimbledon. Neither has lost a set in six matches. Miss Jaeger will be the youngest player to contest the final since Maureen Connolly won the championship in 1952 at the age of 17. We may be sure that the final will be less embarrassing than the semi-finals, which were the most one-sided (as a pair) since 1958. Miss Jaeger beat Billie Jean King 6-1, 6-1 in 56 minutes, a time accurately suggesting that the match was closer than the score suggests. Six games, five of them won by Miss Jaeger, went to deuce. Miss Navratilova took only 36 minutes to win 6-1, 6-1 against Yvonne Vermaak, who scored only 27 points. These were the shortest semi-finals since Mrs King beat Rosemary Casals 6-1, 6-0 in 1969. Nobody was to blame. In the preceding rounds we had a lot of fun as one seed after another was knocked out of the running. Yesterday the bill came in. Mrs King was crushed by the weight of 39 birthdays, by a worn court that took some of the sting from her shots and by a flawless performance from a youngster who was clearly going to do something like this to someone like Mrs King. Somewhere sometime, Miss Vermaak, who had beaten no player seeded higher than twelfth, was simply out of her class. A wicket court takes enough pace off the ball to give groundstroke specialists more of a chance than is usual on fast grass. The manner of Miss Jaeger's success was a reminder of 1966 when the big hitters had to concede much of the limelight to those more accustomed to manoeuvring for

openings. This was Manuel Santana's year. Unless memory lies, the courts were even more abraded then than they are now. This was the heaviest of Mrs King's 15 defeats in the 110 singles she has played in 21 appearances at Wimbledon. The champagne had been good while it lasted but suddenly the bottle was empty. Nothing worked for her. She did not serve well. Her approach shots were not good enough. Her volleys could not make up for the deficiencies. This was a day when she desperately needed help from the court and it had none to offer. Miss Jaeger's driving was so consistently deep and accurate that Mrs King seldom had a chance to attack and attack was her only hope. When Mrs King did get to the forecourt she was repeatedly left stranded by passing shots or teased by lobs. The combination of King and court was lenient to Miss Jaeger, who was granted just enough time to play to tactical patterns of her own choosing. None of this must be taken as underrating Miss Jaeger. In four consecutive grand slam singles championships she has reached the semi-finals in New York, Melbourne and Paris in turn and now the final at Wimbledon. Moreover, she is still improving. At 18 most people are.

Miss Jaeger is not the most fleet-footed of players but compensates for that by quick-witted anticipation. Yesterday her service and overhead were both impressive, indicating that she is learning her trade on grass. She used the court well and in the second set there came a time when, whereas Mrs King was making mistakes that were not even forced on her, Miss Jaeger seemed to have lost the normal human capacity for error. She was not using a racket any more; it was more of a conductor's baton, dictating the tempo and mood of the match. Kevin Curren banged a shin on a net-post while playing doobles last evening. It remains to be seen whether, consequently, he will be inhibited when playing Chris Lewis. But for that reservation, Curren must be favourite to win. He is better equipped for grass-court tennis, is more highly-ranked than Lewis and beat him in their only previous match. But Lewis is playing the best grass-court tennis of his life and is formidably fit. Curren would be the South African to reach the final since 1921, and the first since 1921, New Zealand to do so since 1914. Ivan Lendl leads John McEnroe 7-4 in their private championship and, in his first service and forehand are working - has the ability to overpower him. Lendl will also be motivated by the fact that he has never won a grand slam championship, although he was runner-up in Paris in 1981 and at Flushing Meadow last year. McEnroe, though, has won their last two matches (both indoors) because, after seven consecutive defeats, he learnt the importance of taking the initiative against a man who can hit the ball harder. This should be a close and thrilling match, given an additional edge by the fact that the players dislike each other. Both sometimes give the impression that they think themselves more important than the game. Lendl can be coldly supercilious, McEnroe surly and irascible. They share a quality that a friend, coming a word, once described as "uncharmant". But they are exceptional tennis players. We may safely assume that their match will be more interesting than either of the women's semi-finals.

Why Swedes with the Borg look will quickly be forgotten

By Geoffrey Green

Waseo Fleming and McEnroe of the United States, outplayed Jarryd and Simonsson, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, to reach their fifth Wimbledon doubles final in six years (they won in 1979 and 1981) it was merely one of many disappointing matches yesterday. The Americans started as favourites but were hardly expected to be treated in so cavalier a fashion. After all, only last month they won the doubles title in France and the previous evening had put out Brian Gottfried and Paul McNamee, one of the most dynamic pairs around. It is said that the only thing worse than being talked about is being forgotten. Here was a contest of which there was little to talk about and a lot to be forgotten. The whole tiresome affair was like trying to light

Table with 4 columns: RACING, Brighton, Carlisle, Warwick. Contains race results and odds for various events.

McEnroe the best bet

John Newcombe, the Australian player who won Wimbledon three times, believes that John McEnroe will beat Ivan Lendl in their semi-final match at Wimbledon today.

Why Britain must eat its heart out on Sandown's annual Hongkong day

Where betting is money in the bank... word of a lie - people have made way for me on the tram and the Lamna Island. I have even been given priority to the most needed Chinese bars. I have been treated with undue deference in a city where, outside a very few select, a European has to fight every yard of room just like you one else in the bizzare, stultic of Hongkong. Had I done to deserve treatment? Well, it was accorded to me on days, Thursdays and Fridays, these being the days I was stoned to ride my horse was therefore carrying fifty by boots and a whip. Not the hugest of chaps, the conclusion, in a town where, as I paid my bill the deferential waiter approach: "Any tip?" "I would reply politely, "It depends on the day," and be on my way. Reverence I received was ory-wide, no where in the is horse-racing so intense, is pervasive a fascination. Saturday afternoons the population has a transgressed to its car, the res that punctuate the are as much as part of the background noise as lang of the trams and the of the furies. A day at the races in Hongkong, whether you are jostling in the tea-buck enclosure or undergoing the ministrations of soft-footed waiters in the chairman's box, is like no other race day in the world. The utter riveted attention on horse and money makes the investors

Gorytus hit by new problem

Another setback in the unhappy career of Gorytus was revealed by his trainer, Dick Herr, last night. The horse may now be forced to miss his intended comeback race, the 2000 Guineas Stakes at Sandown on Saturday. A spokesman for the East Herts stable said: "Gorytus has had a slight training setback today and a decision will not be made until tomorrow morning as to whether he runs in the eclipse."

Reid is banned for third time in a year

John Reid, the jockey, has been banned for the next 12 days after the Jockey Club disciplinary stewards found him guilty yesterday of careless riding. Reid was found to have committed the offence at Pontefract on June 21, when he finished second in the Second Division of the Mexborough Maiden Stakes on Treasury Trembler. The local stewards referred the case to the Jockey Club, and yesterday Reid lost his appeal against that decision. This was Reid's third riding offence in the last 12 months. Earlier this month he had a 12-day ban handed on appeal to the Jockey Club, enabling him to ride at Royal Ascot. This time, Reid will miss several fancied rides, including Fanny Reef in the Lancashire Oaks at Haydock tomorrow.

Simon Barnes

Time to go overboard for Ferryman at Sandown

By Michael Seely

This afternoon sees the seventh anniversary of Hongkong day at Sandown Park. Four companies with business connexions with the Crown Colony have contributed to the prize money and the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club have generously given the £10,500 added to the day's principal race which is named in their honour.

The enormous wealth of this pillar of the Far East turf is generated by the revenues from gambling. All those who like to take a chance will be tantalised by the open nature of this interesting programme.

David Elsworth may well hold the key which can unlock the secret of the Jardine Handicap. The Hampshire trainer sent many Ascot punters home happy by landing the coveted Royal Hunt Cup and Wokingham Stakes double with Mighty Fly and Melinda.

The former policeman Angela Winfield's Melinda was heavily backed for the Stewards' Cup yesterday and is now clear favourite at 8-1. Elsworth may also be represented in the big sprint by the seven-year-old, Ferryman, who can also capture today's five furlong sprint en route to Goodwood.

Ferryman is a sharp old horse. His two victories last season included a half-length defeat of Vaigly Star at level weights at Newmarket. Then on this course in October when ridden by Paul Cook, Ferryman helped to win the UK v US jockeys' match for the home side when proving too strong for Cash Assmusen and Bold Hawk. At Bath in May Ferryman was attempting an impossible task at the weights when trying to concede 10lbs to the subsequent Epson winner, Little Starfish.

The handicapper has not only lifted his guard a trifle with Ferryman. He has also given chances to Steel Charger and Mummy's Treasure; both this pair will be hard to beat after their fine efforts against Jonaris in the Gosforth Park Cup last Friday night. Steel Charger finished fourth despite being badly drawn. And

Mummy's Treasure might well have prevailed instead of finishing second if the five-year-old had not veered from a true line in the closing stages.

The chance of Manilow has also to be respected despite a 7lb penalty for his recent victory at Lingfield. Br-Eden will make a bold bid to defy top weight. However, Ferryman appears to be so favourably treated not only with Jack Ferryman's remarkable old sprinter but also with other horses in the race, that he is a firm selection.

The bloodstock firm of J H Minet are giving a reward for the most successful trainer of the day. The prize consists of a return air fare for two to Hongkong/£500 in spending money. These are not bad pickings judged by any standards, and Geoffrey Wragg has grounds for thinking that he may be the lucky man.

Remarkably, the Newmarket trainer has not had reason to stand in the winner's enclosure since Tenoso's victory in the Derby. However Mill Plantation and Deutschmark appear to be reasonably treated in the Royal Hongkong Jockey Club trophy and in the Incheape Stakes respectively.

David Elsworth, trainer of Ferryman (4.10 Sandown)

Mill Plantation ran well in competitive handicaps on several occasions last season. Notably when beating Iwa in the Andy Capp Handicap at Redcar, and when finishing a close third to Balanchine in the ATS Trophy at Newbury. Mill Plantation may have the most to fear from Bossy Boy, Miramar Reef and Grand Unit.

Sandown Park

Tote: Double 3.05, 4.10. Treble 2.35, 3.40, 4.40
Draw advantage: low numbers best
[Television (TV) 2.35, 3.05, and 3.40 races]

2.00 WAYFOON STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £3,568: 7f) (16 runners)
102 102 AUBREY (B) (C) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
103 103 DASHING LIGHT (G) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
104 104 DASHING LIGHT (G) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
105 105 DASHING LIGHT (G) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

4.10 JARDINE HANDICAP (E.S. 543: 5f) (13)
502 1-4118 WAGG (C) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
503 1-4118 WAGG (C) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
504 1-4118 WAGG (C) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
505 1-4118 WAGG (C) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

4.40 YEAR OF THE PIG STAKES (Div II: maidens: £3,044: 1m 6f) (12)
603 603 BORDER SIGNAL (Miss O Lang) P 4-4-8 J Mercer 2
604 604 BORDER SIGNAL (Miss O Lang) P 4-4-8 J Mercer 2
605 604 BORDER SIGNAL (Miss O Lang) P 4-4-8 J Mercer 2

3.05 ROYAL HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB (E.S. 301: 1m 2f) (18)
301 106-200 BULLY BANCER (H) (P) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
302 106-200 BULLY BANCER (H) (P) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
303 106-200 BULLY BANCER (H) (P) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

5.15 YEAR OF THE PIG MAIDEN STAKES (Div II: maidens: £3,094: 1m 6f) (12)
601 601 BEACON HEIGHTS (Mrs J Robinson) J 6-8-9 J Johnson 3
602 601 BEACON HEIGHTS (Mrs J Robinson) J 6-8-9 J Johnson 3
603 601 BEACON HEIGHTS (Mrs J Robinson) J 6-8-9 J Johnson 3

3.40 INCHCAPE HANDICAP (3-y-o £5,979: 1m) (16)
403 1221-40 HASTY FLIRT (D) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
404 1221-40 HASTY FLIRT (D) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
405 1221-40 HASTY FLIRT (D) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

Sandown selections
2.0 Out Of Two, 2.35 Express Delivery, 3.5 Mill Plantation, 3.40 Deutschmark, 4.10 Ferryman (especially recommended), 4.40 Tivian, 3.15 Appeal To Me.

Haydock Park
Tote: double 3.15, 4.15. Treble 2.45, 3.45, 4.45
Draw advantage: low numbers best

2.15 SUMMER STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,408: 6f) (9 runners)
1 041 BROCK LIND (D) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
2 041 BROCK LIND (D) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

4.15 WINWICK STAKES (Div E 3-y-o maiden fillies: £2,127: 7f 40yd) (11)
4 8 BEVVS GIRL (M S James 8-11 J Purchase 7 11
5 8 BEVVS GIRL (M S James 8-11 J Purchase 7 11
6 8 BEVVS GIRL (M S James 8-11 J Purchase 7 11

3.15 JULY STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £2,258: 6f) (13)
2 20 BAKERS DOUBLET (H) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
3 20 BAKERS DOUBLET (H) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

4.45 DARESBURY HANDICAP (E.S. 888: 1m 4f) (8)
2 00-41 WOODFORD SURPRISE (C) (E) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
3 00-41 WOODFORD SURPRISE (C) (E) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

3.45 PADDOCK HANDICAP (E.S. 883: 2m 28yd) (7)
3 410 DUNDEE (H) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
4 410 DUNDEE (H) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

5.15 WINWICK STAKES (Div II 3-y-o maiden fillies: £2,127: 7f 40yd) (10)
11 000 GUMWATER BELLE (M) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
12 000 GUMWATER BELLE (M) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

Beverley
Draw advantage: high numbers best
6.45 EAST GATE HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £888: 1m 2f) (11 runners)
1 00-30 AVENTA LADY (H) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
2 00-30 AVENTA LADY (H) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

Haydock selections
2.15 Who Knows The Game, 2.45 Steel Kid, 3.15 Cheeky Rouen, 3.45 Sandfield, 4.15 Kilmote, 4.45 Joy Ride, 5.15 Rare Honour.

7.10 HOLSTERN DIAT PILS STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,288: 5f) (9)
3 01 JEMMA (D) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
4 01 JEMMA (D) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

Haydock selections
2.15 Who Knows The Game, 2.45 Steel Kid, 3.15 Cheeky Rouen, 3.45 Sandfield, 4.15 Kilmote, 4.45 Joy Ride, 5.15 Rare Honour.

8.5 BAINTON STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,224: 1m 4f) (12)
1 44 APZAL (M) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
2 44 APZAL (M) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

8.35 JACKSON'S CLUB STAKES (2-y-o: £1,400: 7f) (11)
2 2013 MAGIC W (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
3 2013 MAGIC W (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

7.35 GRANDWAYS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,798: 1m) (6)
2 230 TYRANI W (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
3 230 TYRANI W (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

9.5 PASTURE MASTERS HANDICAP (E.S. 178: 1m 2f) (11)
2 3020 MALKIN (H) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
3 3020 MALKIN (H) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

8.5 BAINTON STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,224: 1m 4f) (12)
1 44 APZAL (M) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7
2 44 APZAL (M) (Mrs A Ferguson) W Whitton 8-2 Pat Eddy 7

2.15 Who Knows The Game, 2.45 Steel Kid, 3.15 Cheeky Rouen, 3.45 Sandfield, 4.15 Kilmote, 4.45 Joy Ride, 5.15 Rare Honour.

Beverley selections
6.45 Saint Julie, 7.10 Jemma, 7.35 Miss Thomas, 8.5 With A Little Bit, 8.35 Greed, 9.5 Malkin.

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Trials are rescued by sponsor

By Jenny MacArthur
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General

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

- 6.00 Cereals AM, News, sport, traffic information and weather details available to everyone with a television set...

tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning, Britain. With Anne Diamond, Nick Owen, Dickie Davies...

TV/LONDON

- 9.25 Thames News Headlines; 10.15 News; 11.15 News; 12.00 Topper's Tales...

BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University (until 8.10); Maths: Applying Matrices; 6.55 Flavour and Fragrance...

CHOICE

Quincunx. The transplant is not badly done; it is just that, in my opinion the operation did not need performing...

BBC 3

BBC to repeat these highly personal essays later. We may not agree with all of Clark's conclusions, but what he did write makes us re-examine the reasons for our own entrenched attitudes towards our heritage.

Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather; 7.00 News; 7.05 Morning Concert; Offenbach (Overture: La Vie Parisienne)...

Radio 2

- 6.55 News on the hour every hour (except 8.00 pm and 8.00 Major Bulletins: 7.00 am, 6.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (MP/W) 5.00 am...

BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University (until 8.10); Maths: Applying Matrices; 6.55 Flavour and Fragrance...

CHANNEL 4

- 5.30 Countdown: Words and numbers game, conducted by Richard Whiteley, the referee is Giles Brander...

Radio 4

- 6.00 News Briefing; 6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Prayer for Peace; 6.30 Today: Including 6.45 Prayer for the Day...

Radio 4

- 4.10 No Second City. On the day The Queen Visits Glasgow, Jack Ross, a Glasgow journalist, re-assesses the city, he is an Edinburgh man himself...

Radio 3

- 11.30 The Sea. Songs by Ireland, Hurler, Dobson, Walton, Wolf, Pauri, Schmitt, Broom, Havel, and Head...

Radio 1

- 6.00 News on the hour from 6.30 am until 8.30 am and then at 10.30 and 12.00 midnight (MP/W) 6.30 am...

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

- BBC 1: BBC WALES: 12.7-1.30 pm News of Wales Headlines; 1.40-1.50 News of Wales Headlines; 1.55-2.00 News of Wales; 2.05-2.15 News of Wales; 2.20-2.30 News of Wales; 2.35-2.45 News of Wales; 2.50-3.00 News of Wales...

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